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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Geneva Calls It a Setback

World Leaders Fail to Meet

Secretary Stimson Departs

France Ends Warm Campaign

Heart of History for the Week

SECRETARY STIMSON leaves Geneva after failure of a proposed five-power conference arranged to take up intimately the world's most pressing needs. Twice Premier Tardieu of France fails to keep an appointment with Secretary Stimson of America, Prime Minister MacDonald of Britain, Chancellor Bruening of Germany, and Foreign Minister Grandi of Italy. A further loss in good will occurs with Secretary Stimson's recognition of the fact that Mr. MacDonald is restrained by his Government from backing the United States in insisting on Japan's observance of treaty pledges in the Far East. The Disarmament Conference technical committees argue vainly on aggressive weapons, small progress in technical agreement seeming possible until political accord has been found. Geneva sees great hopes aroused—and subjected to bitter disappointment.

The nations, in alphabetical roll call, yield this heart of history for the week:

AUSTRALIA sees Aviator C. W. A. Scott land at Port Darwin after a flight from London in 8 days, 18 hours and 53 minutes, breaking the record by 7 hours.

AUSTRIA sees an inventor send 300 letters by rocket from the summit of Mt. Hochtroetch to Semriach in the valley below, being the first air mail of its kind.

BELGIUM sees the Chamber refuse by 91 to 70 to allow retail as well as wholesale disposal of liquor in response to the urgent petition of the owners of 105,000 hotels and restaurants.

BRITAIN again warns the Irish Free State that oath elimination means violation of the treaty, declares, through Prime Minister MacDonald, that unless France and Italy agree on naval affairs it may exercise its right to enlarge its navy, hears from educational leaders that the world must prepare for large leisure as invention and organization will soon make a three-hour working day sufficient, and learns that an expedition in Egypt has unearthed tablets with inscriptions that verify the destruction of Jericho by Joshua.

CANADA considers Premier Bennett's proposal to aid the unemployed to become self-supporting on farms, supplying money and supervision; hears former Premier Mackenzie King plead for joint capital and labor control in industry, prepares for a summer gold rush to the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and learns that its recorded water power will permit turbine installation totaling 43,700,000 horsepower, of which only 15 per cent is now used.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA sees the High Court confirm the lower court in sentencing a public speaker to six months in prison for attacking capitalism as an institution on the ground that the Constitution depends on private capitalism.

FRANCE sees walls plastered with countless posters in the wind-up of a hot campaign in which Premier Tardieu, Radical Leader Edouard Herriot, and Socialist Leader Léon Blum direct a very warm fight in which 3400 candidates struggle for 615 seats in the Chamber of Deputies; and finds Paris newspapers approving Tardieu's course in failing to attend the five-power conference at Geneva on the ground that France had nothing to gain and much to lose.

GERMANY sees the National Socialists, led by Adolf Hitler, become, in the state elections, the strongest single political party, attempt an agreement with the Catholic Center Party in order to control the Prussian Diet, plan revocation of the order dissolving the Hitler storm troops and an investigation to see whether state funds were used in reëlecting President von Hindenburg.

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG, where women have equal political rights with men, introduces a bill to bring up their civil rights, which are 100 years behind—women who might vote themselves into office wanting to be able to retain and spend their own pay.

GREECE goes off the gold standard, announces no sinking fund for foreign obligations in its budget, and restricts the size of newspapers to reduce sums being sent away for print paper.

INDIA witnesses the arrest of hundreds of Hindus and the frustrating of the effort of the All-India Congress to hold its annual session in spite of government ban.

IRISH FREE STATE sees the oath eliminating bill on second reading in the Dail, with every indication that it will pass, raises emergency tariffs in advance of the budget, and finds trade with Britain falling off.

ITALY puts a 25-cent admission fee on all its public museums, anticipating an annual revenue of $750,000 from 3,000,000 visitors.

JAPAN celebrates Emperor Hirohito's birthday, threatens to resign

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Only Sheep Remain On Isle of St. Kilda

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ST. KILDA, Scotland's loneliest island, is not to remain untenanted for long. Its new owner, the Earl of Dumfries, has announced he will spend a holiday there this summer.

St. Kilda was evacuated by its 30 inhabitants in 1930, and since has had for its sole occupants a few sheep too wild to be caught. Some of the former islanders hope to return to their old home some day and have asked the Earl of Dumfries to continue the lease of their crofts.

Another Step On Oath Won By de Valera

Bill to Annul Pledge of Allegiance to King Holds Majority

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, April 30—Ultimate triumph in the Dail of the bill to remove the oath of allegiance to King George became a virtual certainty today following passage on second reading of the bill by 77 to 71 votes. The Labor Party, holding the balance of power, announced after a short conference that it would support the bill as it stands through all its remaining stages.

The chairman of the Labor Party in an interview with the press made it clear that the amendments which they suggested during the debate would not be insisted upon.

Climax in the debate came last night when Deputy Davin, Labor whip, asked, Will the President say if he still considers it necessary to retain clauses two and three of the bill and will he make it a question of confidence if they are removed at a later stage?

These clauses are designed to make it impossible to contest in the Free State court whether removal of oath is unconstitutional because they are a breach of the treaty. These clauses are held to imply tacit admission that removal of the oath does constitute a breach.

De Valera Spurns Oath

Mr. Eamon de Valera, however, was adamant. If these clauses are removed, he said, it will be necessary to have an alternative government. This was his closing statement. The debate ended and the division was taken.

Closing hours of the debate were marked by intensification of the bitterness which characterized the two opening days. Discussing the bill, Mr. de Valera tore the oath to shreds.

Though constitutionally he cannot sit in the Dail without taking oath the president of the Executive Council denied he had ever taken it. "But you signed your name to the declaration," interpolated an opposition deputy. "I signed it as I would an autograph in a newspaper," shouted Mr. de Valera. "And I said—I have always said—that was how I signed it."

The oath, he went on to say, was a conscience step. He wouldn't impose it on his opponents. He would never accept the oath even if he got a free republic. He continued: "The day the British are prepared to negotiate on a united Ireland I am prepared to go as far as any Irishman can go to get a settlement."

Reminders of the Path

Grim events of the past are continually rising up to trouble the present during the debate on the oath bill.

Raking up ancient history yesterday resulted in the deputies—for the first time in the Dail's 10 years' history—being only restrained by physical force from abandoning tongues for fists as weapons of debate.

Accusations of disloyalty to Ireland were fired back and forth across the council chamber. Deputy John Dillon and Deputy J. Coburn, both independents, were aroused by accusations from Deputy Batt O'Connor, Cumann na nGaedheal, that Irish members in the British House of Commons had cheered when three Irish patriots were executed by the British in 1916.

Pandemonium reigned for a space of minutes. Finally the quiet voice of Mr. William T. Cosgrave was heard asking his followers to withdraw. The O'Connor statement was completely unfounded, Mr. Cosgrave said. Deputy Coburn, sole member of the Dail who was present in Commons on the occasion in question, warmly denied the accusation.

Deputy O'Connor unreservedly withdrew his charge and so it is hoped this unfounded report which has done much to estrange Irishmen from one another during the past 16 years received its quietus.

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NEW YORK TUBE COSTS MILLIONS BUT STANDS IDLE

City Fails to Find Taker to Operate It on Five-Cent Fare Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—The completed $200,000,000 section of the $800,000,000 subway system constructed by New York City stands idle today except for a few work trains running through it, with nobody willing to undertake the operation of it under the 5-cent fare contract offered by the municipal government.

For several months trains of cars have been running up and down the Eighth Avenue Line from Washington Heights to Fulton Street in order that the builders might test the efficiency of the mechanical devices, but the subway has not yet collected a single fare, despite the fact that cars, equipment, and roadbed are ready for operation.

Meanwhile, straphangers continue to crowd the existing subways, and an army of idle men are awaiting the jobs which the official opening to traffic on the new subway would provide for them.

In an effort to attract bidders, the board of transportation of the city extended its offer by virtually guaranteeing that the operator's fee would be paid before any other charges were made against the transit system, thus giving the company which complies with the terms the same preferred status as is now enjoyed by the two companies operating other subway lines here—the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Failing in this, the board seeks $700,000 from the city as an advance appropriation to commence operation itself of the big idle tube.

The main stem of the new line runs from 207th Street to Fulton Street, under Eighth Avenue a great part of the distance. One branch operates under Grand Concourse, the Bronx, to 205th Street and Webster Avenue, while another extension operates to Queens Boulevard in the Borough of Queens. The ultimate plans call for another subway in Sixth Avenue as a part of the municipal line, and trains from Queensboro will use the Sixth Avenue route part way down town to Eighth Street, from which point the two subways will converge and be an eight-track line for some distance further down town.

Huge Dam Puts Power Behind Soviet Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Intense Soviet concentration on the industrial development of the country is typified by the prominent display in newspaper reports of two substantial so-called "victories on the industrial front."

The first was the completion of the largest dam in the world, a mile and a quarter long and almost 200 feet high, built as an integral part of the huge Dnieprostroy hydroelectric power station, on which the chief consultant was an American engineer, Col. Hugh J. Cooper. As the Soviet director of construction, A. Winter, points out in his telegram announcing the completion of the dam, this assures the opening of the power station now.

Hitherto there had been some doubt on this point because noncompletion of the dam before the spring thaw would have delayed the opening of the plant, which will supply electrical energy to existing coal mines and metallurgical factories, and will also furnish power to a number of new steel, aluminum and other plants in process of construction.

The second item was the achievement of a daily output of over 1000 tons of pig iron from the newly opened blast furnace at the Magnitogorsk steel mill. Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, considered this development worthy of a congratulatory telegram, which he dispatched congratulating the Magnitogorsk workers "upon mastering the technique of this first blast furnace in Europe of such a size."

Franchise System for India Backed by Entire Committee

Members of Various Factions Under Guidance of Lord Lothian Find Agreement on Major Issue of Self-Government

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, April 30—The franchise committee of the Round Table Conference has unanimously signed its recommendations for establishing a franchise system under the forthcoming constitution.

Except for dissent on one or two minor issues, the committee, composed of Britishers, Hindus, Moslems, Anglo-Indians and other Indian factions, are at one on the proposals they have drafted and claim they have "provided a foundation upon which a responsible government can be erected if communalism doesn't tear it to pieces."

The achievement of the committee headed by the Marquis of Lothian has surprised even official circles here where it was believed the problems involved were too serious and too intricate to result in unison. But there is every proof that the committee has prepared a workable practicable scheme that will enable the new constitution to be proceeded with in a manner agreeable to all factions in India.

Recognition by members of the committee that the communal issue is still the chief stumblingblock reveals again the seriousness of this question. Since the Round Table Conference at London ended the communal tension has been greatly deepened, Hindus and Moslems contending that their interests are liable to be undermined if either party is satisfied according to their demands. How the Lothian committee has obtained unity cannot be disclosed pending issuance of the report which is being dispatched to the Prime Minister.

Meanwhile it is also recognized that definite constructive policies are essential on the part of the Indians themselves. To work out the franchise system which the Lothian committee has devised it will be necessary for India to produce political leaders able to work a democratic system. This is peculiarly difficult in a country of the size and complications of India. But the fact remains that the committee has "done that job" and its report will show how the foundations of the future democratic system can be laid if the Indians are willing to lay them.

Incidentally the Lothian committee, especially its chairman, has reawakened a deep measure of confidence between Indians and the British. Lord Lothian's direct contacts with provincial committees as well as those who appeared in a private capacity before the fact-finding body have convinced many Indians hitherto doubtful that Britain means well by the country.

It is now recognized that everything depends on whether the British Government gets on quickly with the next stages of constitution building and whether Indian sections heretofore hostile are willing to lend cooperation in evolving a constitution whose groundwork is virtually completed.

BOSTON BANKS UNITE TO EXPAND LOAN FACILITIES

Institutions Organize to Meet Provisions of Glass-Steagall Act

Leading Boston banks are organizing into a group, in order to obtain for individual banks in that group the expanded borrowing facilities provided for in the Glass-Steagall act. These banks have taken steps to actualize the reconstruction and stabilizing policies taken by the Administration and the Federal Reserve System.

As a group the banks expect to be in a position to procure for members credit on paper which, if presented by a single bank, would not be discounted by the Federal Reserve Bank in its district. The group becomes the sponsors of the individual bank and at its discretion, may present to the Reserve Bank time or demand promissory notes upon which the Reserve Bank may, following proper scrutiny, make advances.

The borrowings of member banks from the group are conditioned to the proportion that the deposit liabilities of the borrowing banks bear to the deposit liabilities of the group. The extension of loans by the group will necessitate the deposit by the recipient bank of individual notes with a trustee. The notes must be made out in favor of the group and supported by such collateral as is agreed upon, according to the Glass-Steagall Act.

The act further specifies that the Federal Reserve Bank making advances to such a group shall charge interest at least 1 per cent above its prevailing discount rate.

Members of this group include: Atlantic National Bank of Boston, Merchants National Bank of Boston, Second National Bank of Boston, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Webster and Atlas National Bank, First National Bank of Boston, National Rockland Bank, New England Trust Company, State Street Trust Company and United States Trust Company. These banks are members of the Boston Clearing House.

HOUSE GRANTS HOOVER RIGHT TO LINK BOARDS

Congress Retains Power to Veto Executive's Plans of Reorganization

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—President Hoover's repeated request for authority to reorganize the government establishment in the interest of national economy has at last been written into the omnibus economy bill by the House of Representatives.

The provision, which Mr. Hoover has been urging for seven years, first as a Cabinet member and then as President, was tentatively adopted late yesterday when an insurgent House ceased its devastating attacks on the economy measure long enough to give Mr. Hoover an opportunity to shoulder the burden for actual economy.

It provided, however, the only important item spared during the third day's mêlée over the economy measure. During the balance of the day insurgents grimly continued the piecemeal wrecking of the $200,000,000 bill produced out of the joint efforts of the special House Economy Committee and Mr. Hoover.

Shorn of Many Millions

As the bill stood at the commencement of the fourth day today it has already been shorn of $67,000,000 of the $200,000,000 it had originally been intended to save, with a good prospect of losing in addition the $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 which might be saved by army and navy consolidation.

The nature of whole sections lifted bodily from the measure yesterday indicated the unwillingness of Congress to approve any economies which interfere with congressional interest or prestige in home districts, although it is perfectly willing to let the President see what he can do in the executive departments.

The section gradually withdrawing appropriations to the states for vocational education was lifted bodily from the bill. The cost of this federal service now amounts to $7,367,000 annually. In the same mood, the House raised the limitation placed by the Economy Committee on the Government's printing bill from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Public Works Proposal

Charges of "lobby" scheming was partly responsible for erasure from the bill of provisions for abolition of the Army and Navy transport services and the Panama Canal Steamship Line, but it was also pointed out that members of Congress and families are frequent passengers on the military transports, enjoying $1 a day rates.

The same complacency, however, was shown to two sections for administrative economies as was shown toward granting President Hoover the authority to reorganize. The provisions for reducing the membership of the Shipping Board from seven to four and for savings in operation of the Merchant Fleet Corporation to total $2,500,000 was approved without discussion. No opposition appeared against proposed establishment of a public works administration, although final vote was not taken.

Although the bureau reorganization provision gives the President wide latitude in respect to agencies not established by law, it nevertheless subjects his actions to congressional control by veto. Every reorganization he plans must lie before Congress for 60 legislative days, during which the veto of either House will defeat it.

Older Ruins Under Chichen Itza Found by Carnegie Archæologists

By the United Press

MEXICO CITY, April 30—New and important discoveries are being made in Chichen Itza and Uxmal, those treasure houses of archæological ruins which have already yielded such rich material for the reconstruction of Mayan civilization. Archæologists now believe that below the Mayan ruins which have been reconstructed there are even more ancient ruins of a civilization contemporary with that of the Egyptian Pharoahs but having Mayan characteristics.

Studies of the known Mayan ruins have placed them in the epoch B. C. Those at Chichen Itza and Uxmal are believed to have constructed after the beginning of the Christian era, but the subexcavations show signs of a still more ancient civilization.

The Mayan ruins discovered at Chichen Itza and Uxmal have been of such importance that until the present the explorers of the Carnegie Institute who are conducting the work with the assistance of the Mexican Government have devoted all their time to the excavating and deciphering of these ruins. Following the suggestions of the Department of Archæology they are now excavating below the Mayan ruins with the same results as that found in all other archæological ruins of the country—that under the first ruins, other ruins are unearthed, usually of a higher grade of civilization and more interesting than those first discovered.

Señor Luis Rosado Vega, director of the Archæological Museum at Merida, is now in Mexico City awaiting instructions regarding the new discoveries. Señor Vega brought word of the discovery of a beautiful pearl at Chichen Itza, polished and shaped as perfectly as if it had just come from the hands of a jeweler. This is considered added proof, although archæologists agree that none is needed, of the authenticity of the jewels recently unearthed at Monte Alban, among which were pearls.

TEMPLE OF CYBELE PARTLY UNEARTHED

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—Two columns of the famous Temple of Cybele, the mythological "Mother of the Gods," were discovered recently during the excavations at Herculaneum. The form and structure of the temple are now beginning to appear through the strata of mud and ashes that have hidden them for nearly 20 centuries.

WOMEN VOTERS BACK AMERICAN LEAGUE ENTRY

Sixty College Groups Plan Activity at Close of Detroit Convention

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 30—The resources of the National League of Women Voters will be put behind entrance by the United States into the League of Nations as the result of a vote in the biennial convention here.

Ever since it was formed 12 years ago the organization has had the League of Nations on its study program but the motion to advance to support of American entrance did not come from the committee on international relations but from a delegate, Mrs. A. J. McGuire of St. Paul, Minn.

The reason the committee did not make the recommendation was explained by its chairman, Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City, as being due in part to the fact that "the league does not in its program intend to go farther than the average member approves."

Miss Morgan expressed the opinion that the members of her committee would vote unanimously for support of American entrance into the League of Nations but that they did not wish to bring the question to the convention and have it defeated. Mrs. Florence L. C. Kitchelt of Connecticut stated that a favorable decision on the part of the convention would rally thousands of women to the banner of the League of Women Voters.

Explaining "Back Home"

Miss Elizabeth Armstrong of New York thought that such action would be difficult to explain "back home."

Miss Louise Warren Johnson of Missouri, Mrs. Craigmiller of Michigan and Mrs. A. Louis Slade of New York City urged that the organization have courage to take a stand.

"We cannot 'pussyfoot,'" declared Mrs. Randolph P. Nason of Hartford, Conn. "It is time for our organization to assume responsibility. The League of Nations needs more than American support. It needs our help in providing critical and constructive development."

Miss Mary Bulkley of Connecticut said that she wanted to say a word

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Democrat to Ask House Initiative On Entry to Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—In revolt against dilatory tactics in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the World Court resolution, Representative J. Charles Linthicum (D.) of Maryland proposes to force the issue in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is chairman.

Representative Linthicum will sponsor a resolution appropriating $50,000 as America's contribution to the upkeep of the World Court, on which an American now sits as judge. The resolution is expected to bring to a head the latent antagonism that smolders in the House over the Senate's prerogative in dealing with foreign affairs, and at the same time to rally votes from supporters of the World Court.

The chairman is represented as believing that his proposal will secure a majority vote in the House Foreign Relations Committee, members of which are understood to have been informally polled.

With an American now sitting as judge on the Court, and with America contributing money to the Court's upkeep under the proposed Linthicum bill, the United States will be close to membership in the Court, it is argued.

'Whistle for Wind' May Yet Apply To Compressed-Air-Driven Motorcars

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — Non-smear ink bottle, non-slip garment hanger, belt buckle with coin container, combination pencil stand and sharpener, self-leveling pontoon bridge, grease catching cover for cooking utensils—these, and many other contrivances making for convenience and pleasure, are on display here at the National Inventors Congress and New Inventions Exposition in the auditorium of the William Taylor Hotel.

Combination hose reel and valve, collapsible clothes rack, reversible plow, economic vegetable parer—there seems to be no limit to what these inventors will do to make the world safe for efficiency.

The motorist is not left out. In fact, one inventor has a new idea of supplying power—an air motor, "fireless, fumeless, fuelless and noiseless." Compressed air is carried in a tank which can be filled at any service station. In addition a compressor is operated by the momentum of the vehicle, and also by an electric motor when it is necessary. The air is heated, thereby expanding it and increasing its pressure before entering the engine.

Still another help to the motorist is a "parking meter." When the motorist parks his car he starts the meter ticking. Then, in case he finds a citation to appear in court on his return, he will know, by looking at his instrument, whether or not the traffic officer was accurate in his calculations. If the motorist finds a discrepancy he has his meter as exhibit A in the case.

Who ever heard of an apartment trunk? But there is one on exhibit here. It is so convenient, the woman inventor explains. When you move into new quarters instead of relegating your trunk to the storage room, you unpack it, insert adjustable shelves, stand it up, and use it for a cabinet or, possibly, a cupboard. A handy place to put books, electric irons, or even food.

A clothes cleaner, set into operation by inserting a coin, is another convenience to be offered the public. It is so simple, insists the inventor. Just step right up, insert the coin, grasp the hose and run the nozzle over your clothes. It works like a vacuum cleaner, removing all dirt and dust from one's garments.

A handle for grass shears, a greaseless doughnut machine, an apple-picking device, a four-wheel drive automobile, a riffle trough for miners—in all about 176 inventions were entered in the exposition. Daily programs, with a robot golf demonstration as the main feature, have provided entertainment for the inventors and their public.

The National Inventors' Congress, sponsors explained, was organized recently to get all of the inventors in the United States in one body. While several cities have their own organizations there has been no nation-wide organization of men who invent, they declared.

Lecture to Outline Mrs. Eddy's Career

A PUBLIC lecture on "Mary Baker Eddy, Educator," will be given by the Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, New York City, in Symphony Hall next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. He is the author of the biography, "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait." Dr. Powell's appearance in Symphony Hall will mark the beginning of a tour in which he will lecture on the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Stocks Inquiry To Be Resumed With New Vigor

Senate Group Preparing Way Carefully to Go to the Bottom

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Preparations are being laid for a vigorous continuation of the stock market investigation by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Revelations already made of what happens to the public's money when dropped into Wall Street's financial machinery have roused nation-wide interest, and behind-the-scenes maneuvering in the Senate committee now insures that the inquiry will be pressed to the limit. The accounting firm of George K. Watson & Co., with offices in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, has been employed to check over material already dredged up by the committee's net, and to keep the net filled an additional four special investigators will be employed, according to announcement made here by Mr. William A. Gray, assistant counsel of the investigation.

Several incidents have modified the direction of the committee's original researches into short selling alone. At the last public hearing, for example, Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York introduced checks countersigned by New York newspaper financial writers who are alleged to have received such money in aiding market manipulations by speculative pools. The committee has gone far enough to believe that a more adequate foundation must be laid if substantial results are to follow and that more careful scrutiny of witnesses is required.

For example, it develops that Edward P. Knight, an accountant of the Tariff Commission, who gave testimony on Wall Street affairs, was arrested in 1929 for alleged illegal practices while an accountant in Wall Street. Knight has been suspended by the Tariff Commission as the result of the revelation of his previous arrest following his testimony here.

In the same way A. Newton Plummer, former stock promoter and publicist, on whose statements Representative LaGuardia's testimony was based, is now under indictment for alleged possession of forged securities.

Another feature of note is that the steering committee of five, which has been given full charge of the investigation, does not contain the name of Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut. From the first there has been rivalry between the group led by Mr. Walcott, which originally precipitated the investigation, on the charge that a "billion-dollar bear raid" was in prospect, and the group led by Senator Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, chairman of the committee.

The Walcott wing wanted an inquiry chiefly of short selling and bear raiding in line with President Hoover's attack on the same; the Norbeck group has favored a broader inquiry, to include the whole stock exchange, based primarily on the question of whether the investor gets a "square deal."

LEAGUE VOTE BACKS TRUCE PACT IN EAST

Formal Liquidation of Shanghai Fighting Gets Approval

JAPAN WITHHOLDS VOTE, BUT AGREES

Manchurian Situation Is Still Left for League to Settle

By EDWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 30 — The Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai were apparently liquidated formally today when the League Assembly adopted a resolution embodying the terms of the armistice worked out in Shanghai.

The Japanese delegate announced to the Assembly that his Government hoped to sign the armistice in Shanghai on May 2, and with this step it appears that the Japanese forces will be able to retire into the International Settlement. The armed truce which has been prevailing for two months, following six weeks of more or less intense fighting, can now give place to normal relations.

The next step in liquidating the Far Eastern troubles will be consideration, first, of the interim report of the Lytton commission to Manchuria, which is expected to reach Geneva within a few days. If the Shanghai situation has actually been put into the road of solution, then the governments interested in the restoration of peace with justice can concentrate exclusively upon Manchuria.

Another session of the extraordinary meeting of the Assembly is expected before long to consider the Lytton commission's interim reports. In the Manchuria conflict, more fundamental issues are concerned than in the Shanghai hostilities, for the whole balance of power in the Pacific area is at stake.

Stimson Active

Realizing this and recognizing that Anglo-American cooperation is a most important factor in disentangling the situation, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, has been attempting to reconcile the strong views of Washington for assertion of the sanctity of treaties and the cautious views of the British Conservative Government.

As a result of talks with Lord Hailsham, British War Secretary, Mr. Stimson has succeeded in convincing those who wield authority in Whitehall that the United States is vitally in earnest in opposing recognition of Japan's puppet state in Manchuria. He has secured London's respectful and serious attention for the Washington policy. But British cooperation remains to be acquired. Although this is expected to be a long, hard task, upon its realization depends much of the political future of half the globe, it is felt in responsible American quarters.

Calls for Withdrawal

The Assembly's resolution today calls for withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Shanghai in the near future. It insists that proper relations can be reëstablished only when the Japanese have gone, and it empowers a mixed commission at Shanghai to supervise the execution of the withdrawal and to notify the Assembly if arrangements are not carried out.

Thus the Assembly remains in control of the Shanghai situation, and the mixed commission of the four great powers, plus China and Japan, must report any hitch.

Mr. Nagaoka, for Japan, expressed Tokyo's satisfaction at the conclusion of the armistice, but refused to adhere to the resolution, contending that Article 15 of the League Covenant cannot be applied to the Sino-Japanese conflict, and therefore, in Japan's view, the entire action of the Assembly is illegal.

Under the rules of the League Japan was considered not present at the League meeting. Dr. W. W. Yen of China, in a few bitter words, reminded the Assembly that China had been forced to accept a series of compromises, each less favorable to itself. The present settlement, he asserted, is not fair or just to his country, but China accepts it solely as a practical solution.

Bombing at Shanghai Not Expected to Affect Sino-Japanese Relations

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 30 — The Foreign Office spokesman said today that the bombing outrage yesterday, which injured five of the Japanese leaders in Shanghai, had left Japan practically nobody to negotiate with the Chinese. Likewise some points were still unsettled in connection with the proposed armistice, especially positions south of the Soochow Creek. So it would not be easy to sign an agreement in the next few days.

It is possible, he said, that Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa would send Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka to Shanghai to act as his personal representative, but only for liaison purposes, and not to sign the agreement.

The Government considers the bombing unfortunate, but not too serious, from the standpoint of Sino-Japanese relations. Advices so far indicate that Koreans were responsible, although it is possible that Chinese are also implicated. Since the Koreans are Japanese subjects, the trials of those arrested will be in Nagasaki, probably in a military court.

CAILLAUX CALLS UPON EUROPE TO ORGANIZE

Must Export Goods to Pay Debts, Declares French Economist

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—It is somewhat remarkable that M. Joseph Caillaux should have again come prominently into the limelight, and certain observers believe that he may play an important rôle in the near future. He has long been recognized as one of the ablest economists in Europe, but his political activities were checked when, toward the end of the World War, he was accused of having entered into communication with the enemy.

There can be no doubt that, whatever was the technical truth about these charges, his purpose as a statesman who had been in office and might expect to be in office again, was to neglect no means of shortening the war. These are old polemics and are only mentioned to explain why M. Caillaux fell under a cloud.

He nevertheless had a fresh opportunity of exercising his talents during the period of the falling franc. He was made Finance Minister and in view of his financial knowledge great things were expected of him. He failed, as he was bound to fail on this occasion, because what was wanted in the state of incipient panic was not so much an expert financier as a man who was absolutely trusted and who wielded indisputable authority. That man, of course, was M. Raymond Poincaré.

Countries Not Self-Contained

In his recent addresses, which have attracted much attention, M. Caillaux has dealt illuminatingly with the different aspects of the world crisis. He pointed out that the population of Europe has grown from 100,000,000 in 1870 to 450,000,000. Obviously there should be European organization. It is useless for each country to think of itself as self-contained.

For the moment M. Caillaux recommends that the European countries should chiefly concern themselves with Europe. That is the first thing to do—to build a European unity. "Unhappily," he continued, "many Europeans do not appreciate the necessity of a rapprochement without which the old continent will fall into chaos and into barbarism."

There is only one method—to come to understandings in economic matters. There are a number of steps which might be taken, but they cannot usefully be taken by one country alone. There are a number of measures which are recognized to be urgently necessary, but nobody will take these measures separately; everybody must agree to take them simultaneously.

The economic division of Europe is one of the principal causes of the present troubles. It may be that the political division of Europe can be justified, but there can be no justification for the failure to provide a European economic code which must provide, basically, inside the Continent, free trade.

Collapse of Markets

Unhappily the opposite course has been taken. Customs barriers are set up everywhere and artificial industries are stimulated behind these barriers. Immense markets have collapsed. At the same time the countries are crushed by international indebtedness.

Since M. Caillaux was one of the French negotiators in the United States it is particularly interesting to observe that he now calls for a clean slate. "It is necessary to export goods to pay debts, but customs barriers have everywhere been raised. We are in presence of impossibilities. The interallied debts are among the most incredible things I know, for they are the loans of America to the allies in order that the allies might hold out until the arrival of the Americans."

But above all M. Caillaux insists on the need for a mental revolution. There may be technical reasons for the economic disorder, but the general mentality has been such as to increase the disorder and to ignore the remedies. "I believe that the most essential task is to remake a European intellectuality. We will arrive at nothing without intellectuality. What, indeed, is the crisis other than the defeat of human intelligence?"

Returns to Preëminence In Affairs of France

The Christian Science Monitor-Acme News Pictures

JOSEPH CAILLAUX

The MARCH of the NATIONS

(Week's Heart of History)

(Continued from Page 1)

from the League of Nations, ships more troops to Manchuria, and makes the largest sale of raw silk in its history to the United States—108,000 bales for $16,200,000.

MANCHURIA sees fighting continue in many sections, with the Lytton League Commission carrying on its investigation, and Manchukuo admitting much-debated Dr. Wellington Koo—but only after shearing him of 24 of his 30 Chinese secretaries.

MEXICO, with thousands of expatriates returning from the United States, opens a 40,000-acre farm colony for them in Coahuila, where a wide variety of crops will be raised.

NICARAGUA, with renewed insurgent activities, declares a state of war in several departments and a state of siege in others.

POLAND sees a crowd of unemployed wreck the city hall at Zyrardow when the treasurer is unable, through lack of funds, to pay their doles.

PORTO RICO sees woman suffrage become the vogue, with 150,000 women registering for their first voting at the November elections.

SHANGHAI sees the bombing of a grandstand in Hongkew Park by a young Korean and the serious injuring of five Japanese officials active in the truce conference, thus postponing all truce negotiations.

SOVIET RUSSIA reports more tractors and other machinery on the land than ever before, with 16,000,000 acres—double the area last year at this time—already seeded; fortifies islands off Vladivostok, and orders the volunteer Far East fleet to cancel cruises and prepare for defensive operations.

SPAIN sees the grocery boys of Madrid by a cleverly handled strike gain consideration for their plea for a maximum eight-hour day and Sunday off, with minimum wages of $12.50 a month for juniors and $30 for seniors.

THE UNITED STATES sees Congress send its tariff bill to the President, consider and tear apart the omnibus economy bill, listen to the declaration by Secretary of the Treasury Mills that cash payment of veterans' bonus would practically wreck the country financially, and investigate the Stock Exchange. Henry Ford tells of a new plan by which factory employees, in odd hours, will raise their own produce. President Hoover urges the Governors' Conference to carry economy into every department of government, and finds himself the nominee of his party for a second term through numbers of pledged delegates, while Alfred E. Smith triumphs over Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Massachusetts, and opens the way to new Democratic presidential aspirants.

The Family of Nations expected real progress to be made in composing the differences between Germany and France in the five-power conference arranged at Geneva and from which France, at the last moment, stayed away. Through their sufferings the nations have learned much—but not yet to trust one another.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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ARCHITECTS ASK WISE BUILDING OF WASHINGTON

Art Advisers on Federal Projects Advocated to Insure Aim

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Mr. Ernest J. Russell of St. Louis, Mo., was elected president of the American Institute of Architects at the annual meeting here, yesterday.

Mr. Russell has long been one of the civic leaders in the Middle West. He has served on the St. Louis recreation committee; the board of appeals, and the city planning committee, of which he was chairman. He organized and was chairman many years of the National Board of Award for Jurisdictional disputes in the building industry. During the World War he acted as deputy chief of production of the housing division of the United States Shipping Board.

Members of the institute yesterday proclaimed their purpose to develop the City of Washington as a "worthy and living memorial to the ideals, vision and glory of its founder." They pledged the organization to furthering the planning and development of the city in line with the highest ideals and accomplishments of American art.

"We are convinced," the organization voted, "that such ideals can be realized only with the collaboration of the ablest professional advisers in the various arts; and we urge that their services may be made available by definite legislative authorization.

"We believe that the pride of the American people in the federal city warrants ample appropriations for its adequate development and maintenance; and when retrenchments may be expedient, we urge that cost limits be established without limitations affecting the procedure to the high quality of whatever project is undertaken."

Explaining that the institute recognized and appreciated the contribution of the legislative and executive branches of the Government towards the accomplishment of those ideals in the national capital through constructive legislation and administration, members went on to pledge the full force of their nation-wide organizations in support of further effort in the continued development of that policy.

The institute also recommended adoption by Congress of a definite program of progressive steps for the gradual carrying to completion of such major projects as the finishing of the Mall and the Monument grounds, the George Washington Memorial Parkway, the Arboretum and the Fort Drive, before property development, and consequent appreciation in values made costs prohibitive.

It stated that while it is the duty of the planning commission to indicate what should be done, and the relative importance of various projects, Congress alone can decide what appropriations shall be made to carry out the projects.

Urging the employment of capable and experienced art advisers on federal projects, members agreed to propose to Congress that the "collaboration of the ablest architects, sculptors and mural painters be definitely provided for, under proper authorization and with adequate appropriations; that the employment of landscape architects of outstanding reputation be authorized for the proper setting of public buildings, for the design of parks and development of street planning."

The following bodies participated in the session: American City Planning Institute, American Civic Association, American Federation of Arts, American Institute of Architects, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Landscape Architects, Association of the Alumni of the American Academy of Rome, Garden Club of America, Mural Painters, National Conference of City Planning, and the National Sculpture Society.

St. Louis Man Named To Lead Architects

The Christian Science Monitor

ERNEST J. RUSSELL

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy with occasional showers; not much change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly south and southwest.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight and Sunday; slightly colder in northwest portion Sunday.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and slightly warmer on the south coast; Sunday showers.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Sunday; slightly warmer tonight in south portion.

Vermont: Cloudy, followed by showers late tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler in extreme north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east winds over north portion and fresh, possibly strong, southwest over south portion; weather becoming overcast, followed by showers, Sunday and possibly over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	58	Montreal	46	62
Bismarck	38	48	Nantucket	54	64
Boston	58	76	New Orleans	68	74
Buffalo	60	70	New York	56	70
Calgary	32	46	Norfolk, Va.	64	78
Charleston	70	72	North Platte	36	58
Chicago	56	64	Philadelphia	60	76
Cincinnati	58	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	84
Denver	38	56	Pittsburgh	60	74
Eastport, Me.	42	62	Portland, Me.	50	72
Hatteras	70	74	Raleigh	62	78
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	54	58
Tp.m. April 29	70		St. Paul	46	58
Helena, Mont.	34	48	Salt Lake City	46	58
Huron, S. D.	46	52	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	68	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	34	56
Kansas City	50	68	Seattle	50	66
Key West	80	84	Tampa	72	86
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	62	80
Memphis	60	66	Wichita, Kan.	48	70
Miami, Fla.	78	78	Williston, N.D.	38	46

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 30. B—Maximum April 29.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Saturday 8:57 p. m., Sunday 9:16 a. m.

Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:11 p. m.

LIBRARY HEADS ARE PRESENTED AT CONFERENCE

American Association at Closing Session Receives Its New Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 30—Presentation of the newly elected officers of the American Library Association was a feature of today's closing sessions of its fifty-fourth annual conference here.

The balloting resulted in election of Mr. Harry Miller Lydenberg of the New York Public Library, as president; Miss Julia Ideson of the Houston, Texas, Public Library, first vice-president; Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler of Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md., second vice-president; Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon of the Milwaukee, Wis., Public Library, treasurer.

Mr. Lawrence J. Wroth of John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I., was reëlected president of the Bibliographical Society of America.

The League of Library Commissions reëlected Miss Essae Culver of the Louisiana State Library Commission, as its president.

Miss Della McGregor, children's librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, Minnesota, won the presidency of the American Library Association's Section for Library Work With Children.

A majority of the lending section of the American Association appeared to agree with Miss Jennie M. Flexner, readers' adviser in the New York Public Library, when she took the affirmative in a debate with Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, on the question "Shall the Library in the Changing World Be for All People?"

"Public libraries have never been for all the people," Mr. Ferguson declared, citing users of special libraries as an example. He conceded that "the public library should be for all the people who can make use of worthy prints. But will our hope and constant declaration of books for all the people finally bring all the people who want books? Let librarians serve the few."

"The library is more than ever for all the people now," Miss Flexner asserted. "Far from curtailing hard times, we must do that most difficult thing for any institution, 'change with the changing world.'"

The question whether ephemeral books, or short-lived fiction, should be supplied by the public libraries or the field left to the commercial rental library was discussed by Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, librarian of the Main Public Library at Cleveland, Ohio. She emphasized that the free public library is for all the people. She asked, "Shall we ask our customers, 'Go over to the corner counter lunch for your soup and dessert and be sure to drop back to us between the two for some substantial meat and potatoes'?"

On the other hand, Mr. Frederic G. Melcher, editor of Publishers' Weekly, New York City, felt that if the demand for diversional fiction reading continues to increase rapidly, the new increment could well be met by rental libraries, those using the books paying for them as they use them, with no feeling that they are being taxed for other people's benefit.

New American Library Association President

The Christian Science Monitor

HARRY MILLER LYDENBERG

EXHIBITORS TO SHOW THEIR NEW PRODUCTS

New products of New England manufacturers will be exhibited at the Hotel Copley-Plaza on May 4, it is announced by Mr. James W. Hook, director of the industrial committee of the New England Council, which is sponsoring the project. About 60 firms already have made arrangements for displays.

The exhibit is to be in connection with a New Products Day Conference, at which the development, testing and marketing of these new items will be discussed. On May 3 those interested in research will be conducted through the industrial research laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Nearly half of 853 business executives replying to an inquiry recently, Mr. Hook states, reported reliance on new products as a source of increased earnings in 1932.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING OVER RADIO

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is presenting each Tuesday afternoon, under the direction of its Committee on Publication, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock, eastern time, the Good Cheer Service of WBSO, the Babson Statistical Organization station in Needham, Mass.

The program consists of a short musical prelude and readings from the Bible and from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and from other authorized Christian Science literature, appropriately interspersed with musical numbers. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters, with a power of 500 watts.

RAIL FLOUR RATES TO DROP FOUR CENTS

Railroad rates on flour made from ex-lake wheat from Buffalo to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for export are to be reduced four cents per 100 pounds effective June 1, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The new rate will continue until Nov. 30. This action of the roads, Mr. Davis said, follows the recent reduction in rates on grain.

The new rate on flour is 12 cents per 100 pounds, while the minimum carload rate is increased to 70,000 pounds compared with the present minimum of 40,000 to 60,000 pounds according to car capacity. Mr. Davis said that the important feature to the port of Boston is that the 12-cent rate will apply to all north Atlantic ports, there being no differential against Boston as compared with Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Girl Scouts Plant State House Tree

Combining observance of Arbor and Bird Day with that of the Washington Bicentennial, Massachusetts Girl Scouts today planted on the State House grounds a descendant of a walnut tree planted by George Washington at Mount Vernon. The tree was presented to the Girl Scouts by the Ladies Society of Mount Vernon.

Approximately 250 Girl Scouts, representing various troops in eastern Massachusetts, participated in the ceremony which included a march from the Parkman Bandstand to the State House. More than a score of girls took part in the actual planting of the tree, each filing by the site and placing a spadeful of earth around the tree. This was done to the accompaniment of the Scout Tree Song sung by the entire group.

Following the planting, the group recited the Scout tree pledge which follows: "I will honor growing trees as symbols of vigor and of upright life, and will always stand ready to protect this and other trees. I will use my influence to aid in spreading a clearer understanding and deeper appreciation of the values of trees to us and to our country."

Monday's Radio Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; musical; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Bergeron Duo.
1:05 p. m.—Records; parent's question box.
2:05 p. m.—Matinée melodies.
2:45 p. m.—Your favorite poems.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC, and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of cookery.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and home hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Spotlight Municipal Affairs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, National Student Federation of America.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
1:00 p. m.—CBS and studio programs.
3:00 p. m.—Baseball game—Fenway Park; Red Sox vs. Philadelphia.

WOMEN VOTERS BACK AMERICAN LEAGUE ENTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

to the presidents of state leagues who had to go home and explain the action to their membership.

"Tell your people," Miss Bulkley said, "that there is a great deal of other material in our program besides the League of Nations to which they can devote their time."

When Miss Belle Sherwin, national president, put the question the "ayes" were vociferous and the few murmured "noes" were estimated at not more than three or four.

In the closing hours of the convention the women adopted a program of work made up of about 190 items, divided between study and support.

Comprehensive Program

A motion by Miss Gertrude Ely of Pennsylvania to have the organization concentrate on a nation-wide program chosen from these items which would help to meet present-day economic conditions met with considerable opposition. Mrs. Henry G. Sherrard of Michigan took the initiative in arguing that this would result in stressing some league activities to the possible overlooking of others equally important. Mrs. Sherrard mentioned as an instance work for the ratification of the child labor amendment.

It was finally decided to make up such a program from items already on the league list relating to unemployment, public finance, particularly in relation to securing efficient administration and safeguarding public welfare, urgent international measures, and preëlection responsibilities.

The board was asked to name an emergency advisory committee to recommend ways in which "the full force of the league may be utilized" to meet these present-day problems.

The convention voted to have the league support international cooperation by advocating international reduction of all war preparations, warm support of the efforts of the United States delegation at the Disarmament Conference for effective armament reduction, and United States adherence to the World Court.

Training Voters

Recommendations by a committee headed by Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis, Minn., were passed to put the league behind voters' training for the fall campaigns and also behind a vigorous push for inclusion in the political party platforms of measures on the league's slate. It was decided to have the organization conduct a survey of why voters advocate parties and candidates.

Although women advocating repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment cast around for several days to find a leader to present their cause to the convention, no word was spoken in the business sessions about prohibition.

It was generally conceded that the drys would have the support not only of those who believe in the prohibition amendment but that their forces would be augmented as well by women who might individually favor repeal or modification but who would determinedly oppose any effort to force a league declaration on the subject.

College Leagues

A national budget of $113,500 was accepted and of this amount state leaders agreed to raise $30,185.

Miss Sherwin was reëlected president and Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle of Washington, D. C., was chosen vice-president, after the convention had decreased the number of vice-presidents from five to one. Mrs. Walter Greenough of Indianapolis, Ind., was elected secretary, and Mrs. Elsie Zinsmeister of Louisville, Ky., treasurer.

While the general council was having its post convention session representatives from some of the 60 college leagues are discussing plans of work. Both that session and a dinner last evening were open only to college league delegates and visitors.

Miss Blanche E. Lane, representing Democratic college league members at the dinner, said that the great present-day need is for interpretative, straight thinking, urged that party membership be a matter of individual choice rather than inheritance or propoganda, and declared that "every state should have two strong political parties because each one checking the other makes for better government, better representation, and less corruption and debt."

The Republican representative, Miss Helen Frances Bates of Detroit, said that individual influence is negligible compared to the strength and power of an organized group and recommended that college students enter political parties, taking with them their own thinking as a contribution.

Youth will not fail to take its share of responsibility, declared Mr. Sherwood L. Reeder, financial secretary of the Citizens' League of Cleveland, Ohio, who added that "the difficulty has been that we stand idly by deploring conditions but doing nothing to remedy them. In every other business or profession we naturally expect to start at the bottom, gaining experience and training. But when it comes to politics we seem to resent such a procedure."

PLUMBERS LOWER RATES

BROCKTON, Mass., April 30 (AP)—Brockton plumbers and steamfitters yesterday voluntarily cut their hourly wage rate 20 per cent, from $1.37½ cents an hour to $1.10. Their action followed that of painters, carpenters and hodcarriers in instituting voluntary wage reductions.

Monitor News on Air Over WBZ, W1XAZ

NEWS of the world is chronicled twice daily in 15-minute broadcasts by The Christian Science Monitor from radio stations WBZ and WBZA (303 meters, 990 kilocycles) and the shortwave station W1XAZ (31.35 meters).

These programs, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," will come to you each week day, from 12 o'clock noon to 12:15 p. m., and from 6:15 to 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Radio Tonight

The Dialer's Guide, usually appearing on Saturday, will be publis' ad.

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:50 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 Talk, "The Other Side of the Circus."
5:45 Organist.
6:15 Job Finding Campaign.
6:30 News; announcements; monologue.
6:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
7:15 Howard Harrington, tenor.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs."
8:15 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, "K 7" Secret Service Story.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists; quartet.
10:00 NBC, Eddie Niebauer's Orcrestra; Louis Sobol, humorist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:40 NBC, Roxy's Radio City Broadcast.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

4:45 p. m.—Musical review.
6:00 Studio announcements; news; Job-Finding Committee.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Jesters Trio."
7:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
7:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
8:00 McEnelly's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Barn Dance.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter"; sketch.
10:00 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
10:45 NBC, McCravy Brothers, harmony duo.
11:30 NBC, Roxy's Radio City Program—M. H. Aylesworth, president NBC and RKO, and Roxy, speakers; Amos 'n' Andy, Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Gene and Glenn, Sisters of the Skillet, Southernaires, Cavaliers, Gladys Rice, Carolyn Andrews, Betsy Ayers, Elizabeth Lennox, Vialo Philo (former members of Roxy's gang); Fred Hufsmith, "The Three Graces," J. Alden Edkins, Taylor Holmes, Louise Scheerer, Theodore Webb, Sylvia Froos, Dave Apollon, Borah Minnevich; orchestra, direction Erno Rapee.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-344m)

5:15 p. m.—Musical Mirror; Salon Ensemble.
5:30 The Three Minute Men.
5:45 Hot-Cha Band; Lee La May, baritone.
6:00 Time; news; weather; short subjects.
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight!"
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Californians.
8:30 CBS, "The Life Story of Janet Gaynor."
9:00 Operetta in Miniature.
9:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:15 Massachusett's Industrial Commission.
10:30 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Ensemble.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, "Snooks" Friedman's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
7:00 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 "Getting the News."
8:45 Crystal Male Quartet.
9:00 Vaughan De Leath, Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, piano team.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 The Tonart Singers.
10:15 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute.
10:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:00 CBS, Don Redmond's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 Organ melodies.
5:45 Orchestra.
6:30 Organ recital.
7:00 Truman Carew's Entertainers.
7:30 Popular classics.
7:45 "Song Pictures"; Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Inverness Serenaders.
8:15 Harry Robbins, baritone.

FOR SUNDAY, MAY 1

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
1:00 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 RKO program.
1:15 Hawaiian Orchestra.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Pop Concert; soloists; orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
4:30 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria organ recital.
5:00 NBC, C. E. Circle: National Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Lily Pons; John Charles Thomas; Gladys Swarthout; Benjamino Gigli; Giuseppe De Luca; George Cehanovsky; Ernestine Schumann-Heink; Grace Moore; Theodore Webb; Carmela Ponselle; Reinald Werrenrath.
6:15 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:30 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
10:00 "Radio Party"; news.
10:25 NBC, Orchestral Awards Contest: Five compositions by symphony orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor.
11:30 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—Tone Pictures.
8:30 Morning stars.
9:00 Paramount organ.
9:45 Safety Crusaders.
10:00 NBC, Mexican Tipica Orchestra.
10:45 Regular Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 p. m.—Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Chorus; soloist and organ.
2:00 NBC, Leslie Howard; London String Quartet.
2:30 NBC, Kay's Orchestra; tenor.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
4:00 NBC, "Songs of Home."
4:30 NBC, Spitalny's orchestra; vocal duo; comedy team.
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
5:30 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 "Circus Life."
7:00 "Adventures on the Nautilus."
7:30 CBS, Three Bakers; orchestra; Sylvia Froos.
8:00 Ensemble.
9:00 Ensemble; soloists.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra; soloists.
9:45 NBC, "Making the Movies."
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Metropolitan organ.
12:00 NBC, William Stoess and Flying Dutchmen.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 Mountain Top Hour.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Junior Bugle.
10:00 NBC, Orchestra; singers; Judge J. F. Rutherford.
11:00 Morning service from Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Eight Sons of Eil."
2:30 "The Danceapators."
3:00 "Petite Symphonie."
3:30 "The Vagabonds," orchestra.
4:00 Choir; ensemble of mixed voices.
4:30 Portia Di Georgio, soprano; Camille Girourard, baritone; pianist.
4:45 Harlequin Ensemble.
5:00 Shepard Stores Musicalities.
5:30 Organ, Francis Cronin; Helen Barr, soprano.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 Greater Boston Negro Chorus.
6:30 Concert ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:00 CBS, Dr. Julius Klein, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Alex Haas and His Gypsy Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Orchestra; vocal duo.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri; "Boys' Week."
9:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra; Belle Baker; the Four Eton Boys.
9:30 CBS, Band; male quartet.
10:00 CBS, Jimmy Grier's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Harmony Trio.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital; Francis Cronin.
11:30 CBS, Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, California melodies.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:00 a. m.—CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 noon—CBS, Budapest; musical program; speech by Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy, Regent of Hungary.
12:30 CBS, Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
12:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
1:00 CBS, "Builders of America"; William Green, president of American Federation of Labor.
2:00 Salon ensemble; Albert Witcher, flutist.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour; Toscha Seidel, violinist; Howard Barlow, conductor.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
5:15 CBS, Pastorale; soloists.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
8:30 CBS, William Vincent Hall, "Beau Brummel of Song."
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Providence Symphony Orchestra, Wassili Leps, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Variety show; Kit Kat Band.
10:30 CBS, Ziegfeld Radio Show; Helen Morgan; Paul Robeson; Jean Sargent; Charles Carlile; mixed chorus of twelve voices.
11:00 CBS, The Gauchos; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra; soloists.

SHOE WORKERS' RATES REDUCED

BROCKTON, Mass., April 30 (AP)—All Brockton's shoe workers, 12,000 in number, were affected yesterday by the announcement of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in Boston of a 10 per cent cut in piece rates and day work. The workers are employed by 17 manufacturers.

The board established a new price list on fourth grade shoes, the most inexpensive class. The minimum rate to which weekly wages for a 48-hour week may be reduced was set at $14.40.

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FORESTRY CLASS HAS ARBOR DAY THROUGH YEAR

Boys of Norfolk Agricultural School at Work on Big Project

Although today has been set aside as Arbor Day throughout the country, every day is Arbor Day to students in the forestry class of the Norfolk Agricultural School at the Weymouth High School.

Through their work in clearing, grading and planting a section of forest circling the Great Pond, source of Weymouth's water supply, the students are adding to the beauty of the community and to the value of the land.

The project undertaken by the school is proving the contention of many citizens that as the planting of trees is a project that benefits future generations, public interests are better adapted to carry on the work than private interests.

Forestry projects, started by private persons, too often deteriorate and are abandoned after a short while because of the long time which necessarily must elapse before any returns are realized. In reforestation undertaken by public interests, such as schools, the commercial interests are not of prime importance.

The Weymouth school's plan of reforestation is based on the working of one acre a year. The present project will be completed in about five years, according to present indications. Later it will be possible to work the several hundred acres which surround the pond.

All this land is owned by the town and considered an ideal location for the work.

The students, under the direction of Mr. H. Nelson, do all the work. This includes the clearing of undergrowth and slash, removal of all trees of no value, replanting cleared and open spaces, burning small branches, leaves and other inflammable material. Congested areas are replanted with red pine and the open space: with white pine.

Although at present the woods contain a mixed variety of trees, white pine and oak predominating, soft wood trees or pines will take the place of the harder woods as the replanting continues.

About six acres already have been worked and about 20,000 trees are available at the present time. The work has been set back somewhat this year since it has not been possible to burn the slash in the woods because of dryness.

The school has obtained the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture, which sends representatives to talk to the students on special features connected with forestry.

Mr. Earle Brockaway of the United States Department of Agriculture, stationed in the Cape Cod District, has been an interested observer this year and has added much valuable information to further the reforestation work.

The citizens of Weymouth have been interested greatly by the project, taking pride in the section's added beauty which has resulted from the work of the forestry students.

Demonstrating the Art of Forestry

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

STUDENTS AT WORK IN GREAT POND WOODS AT WEYMOUTH, MASS.

Upper Picture—Norfolk Agricultural Schoolboys Beginning Operations in an Unimproved Tract. Lower Picture—The Same Tract After Boys Have Cleared Out Excessive Growth.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ford Hall Forum: Closing performance, "Merchants of Glory," presented by Forum Players, The Barn, 34 Joy Street, 8:30.

Woman's College Club of Boston: Piano recital by Miss Elizabeth Siedoff, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 3.

Swedish Charitable Society: Presentation of Swedish comedy film, "Tired Theodore," benefit Swedish Old People's Home in Newton, Repertory Theater, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Annual Boys' Circus and Parents' Night, 7:15.

Women's Republican Club: Spring concert by club chorus, Miss Beatrice Griffin, violin soloist, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 8.

Polish National Alliance: Dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

One Hundred and Tenth Cavalry Officers Association: Dinner dance, Hotel Statler, evening.

Theaters

Opera House—"The Desert Song," 8:20.
Hollis Street—"A Church Mouse," 8:15.
Copley—"Silent Answer," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Zwei Menschen," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.
Paramount and Uptown—"The Miracle Man," film. Continuous.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Public Library: Concert by Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Symphony Hall: Person appearance of the Stebbins Boys, 8:15.

Mattapan Public Library: Concert by Pro Arte Quartet, lecture hall, 3:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Volcanoes and Earthquakes," 9:30; "Reptiles of North America," 11; "Norway and the Land of the Midnight Sun," 2:30; meeting, Indian Lore Club, 4.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Meeting, Membership Committee, Exchange Rooms, 12.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Meeting, address, "The Minister's Life in America and in England—Some Differences," by Rev. Vivian Pomeroy, Church of the Redemption, Ipswich and Boylston Streets, 10:45.

Boston Ruskin Club: Annual meeting, lecture hall, Boston Public Library Boylston Street, 2.

Concluding lecture in series, "Discussion—Students' Problems Considered," by Prof. George L. Hall, auspices several Boston art schools, Laboratory of Lighting Research, 739 Boylston Street, 4.

New England Women's Club: Annual meeting, election of officers, 11; informal reception and May breakfast, 12:30, Hotel Kenmore.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Bazaar, benefit Handiwork Shop home producers, 264 Boylston Street, 10:30 to 4.

New England Women's Press Association: May breakfast, Hotel Statler.

Harvard University: Final lecture in German in series: "Von Gerhart Hauptmann bis zum Ende des grossen Weltkriegs," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Germanic Museum, 4.

B. U. College of Music: Recital by students, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 3:30.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, April 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 30, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Christina de Santi, dramatic soprano.

Sunday afternoon, May 1, at the Mattapan branch of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Pro Arte Quartet.

Sunday afternoon, May 1, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Alice Kurkjian, soprano, Alfredo Gandolfi, baritone, and Tandy MacKenzie, tenor.

Sunday evening, May 1, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Pro Arte Quartet.

Tuesday evening, May 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Harrington, tenor.

Wednesday evening, May 4, in Symphony Hall, the first program of the Pops Concert.

Thursday evening, May 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra.

Tuesday evening, May 10, at the Repertory Theater, a dance recital by Hans Weiner and dance group.

Tuesday evening, May 10, in the Shubert Theater, a concert of Ukrainian folk songs and folk dances by Alexander Koshetz's Ukrainian chorus and a Ukrainian ballet.

Thursday evening, May 12, at the Museum of Fine Arts, a free concert by the Harvard Glee Club.

Saturday evening, May 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Lasell Orphean Club and the Andover Glee Club.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. French Textile Ornament; Paintings by contemporary Canadian artists; Daumier Lithographs. Paintings by Shohaku.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England gardens and doorways, by Abbott F. Graves.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills. Portraits and still life by Maurice Compris. Through May 4.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Copley Society, 396 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through May 7.

Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Student work on exhibition. Through May 7. Afternoons only.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors and etchings by George C. Wales. Through May 7.

Boston Public Library, Children's Room, Copley Square—Exhibition of "Be Kind to Animals Week" posters by pupils of Massachusetts School of Art. Through May 1.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Oils, illuminations, decorations in empera by pupils of the School of Fine Arts.

Doll and Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury Street—Old Moorish costumes and jewelry, rugs, embroideries. Through May 30.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Powell Commends Christian Science As Social Force

One of the most important forces working against crime today is Christian Science, in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, New York City, who will lecture in Symphony Hall next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock on "Mary Baker Eddy, Educator."

"In teaching young people that there are more real enjoyments in following the precepts of Christ Jesus than in self-indulgence and defiance of society, Christian Scientists are striking at the very root of gangster influence," says Dr. Powell.

When he was rector of the Episcopal Church at Northampton, Mass., the interest of numerous Smith College students in Christian Science began to arrest his attention. Always sympathetic with the movement, he has now become one of the chief spokesmen for its influence outside its organization.

As a constructive opponent of the unsocial attitude which results in crime, Dr. Powell has long been on the firing line. "A Christian today," says Dr. Powell, "must take risks for the right. Every church must accept responsibility for its every member. And each minister who is doing his duty must serve the person who is obviously misguided, as well as the person who is out of work or in trouble. Together the churches can attack the problem of crime and its cause with intelligence, ample resources and with their best men reinforced to the utmost. If everyone practiced self-discipline instead of self-indulgence the bootlegger would cease to terrorize society."

Dr. Powell is to speak in Symphony Hall Tuesday evening for the first time on the subject of Mary Baker Eddy's contribution to the world. Himself an educator, he has chosen to discuss her influence in education, an influence which, as Dr. Powell points out, is important.

The Rev. Dr. William L. Stidger, pastor of the Copley Methodist Church, Boston, will introduce Dr. Powell to his Symphony Hall audience. Dr. Stidger is also professor of the theory of preaching at Boston University. His generous attitude and liberal viewpoint toward other religions is exemplified in the opinion expressed before members of the New England Methodist Church Conference, when Dr. Stidger declared, "Our task transcends the bounds of personal religious experience. It requires that such experience shall be put to work for the general good." His willingness to introduce Dr. Powell to an audience which will include many Christian Scientists is another indication of his generosity.

In addition to the lecture, approximately 50 lantern slides of Mrs. Eddy and pictures of places and houses associated with her life and work will illustrate his remarks. Among the collection are many pictures that will be seen by the public for the first time.

Music

Bach Cantata Club

The rare opportunity of hearing an entire program of sacred music assembled from the masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries drew a large and responsive audience to the central court of Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, last evening, when the Bach Cantata Club, led by Mr. G. Wallace Woodworth, sang. It was a representative list of composers of the finest type of church music, for on it were the names of Gabrieli, Schütz A. Scarlatti, Palestrina and Carissimi. Gabrieli's "Jubilate Deo," a spirited, outflung work for an eight-part chorus, opened the program. From the balcony of the central court, its vigors and its beauties sounded clear and forceful. A Benedictus, also by Gabrieli, written for three choirs, scattered the Bach Cantata Club to adjoining balconies, that effective and necessary contrast might be secured.

Rare tonal beauty came in Schütz's "Psalm XCVIII" for two choirs, a work for mixed voices. Two choruses from Scarlatti's "Stabat Mater" exhibited the clear, vibrant, impelling tone the women singers of this group can achieve. Palestrina's magnificent "Stabat Mater" for two choirs and Carissimi's "Jephtha," an oratorio, with Amy Browne Townsend, soprano, Nancy Loring, alto, and Mr. James H. Townsend, baritone, for able and satisfying soloists, rounded out the program. Precision of attack, clearness of enunciation, sureness of rhythmic response and an unerring care for detail all made last evening's performance notable and inspiring.

C. S. B.

Wool for Coolness Urged by Stylist

As part of the nation-wide joint efforts of wool growers, buyers, distributors and mills, to stimulate the consumption of wool, the National Wool Marketing Corporation, representing 35,000 wool growers throughout the country, with headquarters in Boston, has established a "stylists' division." Miss Grace E. Anderson has been named official stylist.

Discussing woolen goods in relation to style, Miss Anderson contrasts the coarse, rough material of decades ago with the silky, soft texture, eyelet mesh and fascinating patterns of today. She stresses the forward strides that have been made in production of garments of wool.

Whereas wool was used for warmth alone in previous generations, at which time the daring person who wore it in summer would be the subject of ridicule, it is now possible to wear wool for coolness, said Miss Anderson. Mesh has become popular, she points out, and it is being used in localities where it is necessary for a fabric to be not only cool and comfortable but fashionable. Wool plays a leading part in the wardrobe of Miss 1932, leading in popularity for sport, daytime, beach and evening wear, Miss Anderson said.

Motion Pictures

"The Miracle Man"

Paramount and Uptown Theaters—"The Miracle Man," sound film version of Mr. George M. Cohan's play, directed by Mr. Norman McLeod and presented by Paramount.

With the scene moved to California, Mr. McLeod has made a dramatically effective and emotionally appealing production of this popular story. The reformation of the band of crooks and the healing of various physical ills are represented in this play as achieved, not by the application of metaphysics but through the simple goodness and faith of the man the crooks seek to exploit. The big scene, in which, after the "Frog" has pretended to be healed, the boy throws away his crutches, is deeply moving.

The cast is strong. Mr. Hobart Bosworth makes an impressive figure of the Patriarch. Mr. John Wray conveys forcefully the transformation in the character of the "Frog." Outstanding are the characterizations by Master Robert Coogan of the boy who is healed and by Mr. Irving Pichel of the father who finds faith through the restoration of his son. Mr. Ned Wray does an excellent bit as Harry Evans. Mr. Chester Morris is competent as the leader of the crooks and Miss Sylvia Sidney is attractive as the girl member of his band.

LEASE EXTENSIONS MARK CONFIDENCE

Confidence in the betterment of business based on current merchandising trends is shown by merchants who are willing at this time to extend or renew their leases on store property, it is pointed out today by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Arrangements for an extension of the lease at 11-15 Temple Place, Boston, by Jays, for a period of years, announced today, is such an example.

This firm is 14 years old, and Mr. Jay Abrams, president, an enterprising merchant best known as Mr. Jay, states that the firm is independent of any other organization; is not identified in Boston or elsewhere with any manufacturer or group, and that no other interests have a hand in the management or the selling of this firm's merchandise. There have not been any important changes since the business began in 1918, in personnel or conduct of business.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing attractions in Boston theaters next week will be "The Desert Song," at the Boston Opera House; "A Church Mouse," at the Hollis; "The Silent Answer," at the Copley; "Zwei Menschen," German romantic film, at the Fine Arts, and "The Miracle Man," at the Paramount and Uptown.

"The Chocolate Soldier," Oscar Strauss operetta built on Shaw's "Arms and the Man," will be presented at the Wilbur beginning May 9, with Mr. Charles Purcell and Miss Vivienne Segal in the leads.

Sue Hastings's Marionettes will present "Hansel and Gretel" at the Exeter Street Theater next Saturday morning.

Ibsen Is Viewed As Artist Rather Than Philosopher

Henrik Ibsen was essentially an artist rather than a philosopher, Dr. Paul R. Lieder, of Smith College, told members of the American-Scandinavian Forum at the group's annual banquet in the Commander Hotel, Cambridge, last night.

Contrary to the popular conception of the great Norwegian poet and dramatist, Dr. Lieder said, Ibsen was a thinker only in the technical field, though his works naturally reflected his hectic life and the unsettled social conditions, and resulted in a constant theme.

Dr. Lieder, who is professor of English at Smith, and an authority on old Norse literature and history, contrasted and compared Ibsen with James Joyce and Eugene O'Neill. O'Neill, he said, goes back to Ibsen for his technique, but shows a conscious attempt to moralize. While Ibsen did not try to change things, his aim being to "create" men and women, O'Neill, he added, expresses a sincere desire to picture faulty conditions.

Dr. Lieder termed O'Neill's "Emperor Jones" a "Negro Peer Gynt," and noted similar themes in Ibsen's "Ghosts" and O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra."

Dr. Sigurdur Nordal of the University of Iceland, and now exchange professor in literature at Harvard University, was introduced and responded briefly in Icelandic. Mr. Einar Hansen, violinist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, entertained with several selections.

NEW SHIP TO START SERVICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—When the Antigua, third vessel of the new fleet of electric liners built for the San Francisco-Panama Canal service of the United Fruit Company, leaves here soon to join her sister ships, it will inaugurate the company's regular fortnightly 18-day round trip service between this port and the Canal Zone port of Balboa.

FRATERNITY TAKES IN SON OF GOVERNOR ELY

For the second year in succession a son of a governor has been initiated into the Boston University chapter of Delta Theta Phi, national legal fraternity. Thursday Richard Ely, son of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, was among the students initiated at the annual banquet of the society in the Hotel Brunswick. Last year James Roosevelt, son of Gov. Franklin D Roosevelt of New York, was made a member of the fraternity.

Representative C. F. Nelson Pratt (R.) of Saugus, who is taking special courses at the Boston University law school, also was made a member last night. Others initiated were: Julius H. Appleton of Springfield, Mass.; S. Benjamin Minas of Medford; Sherwood Aldrich, Topsham, Me.; John M. Dudley, Calais, Me.; George E. Kinmouth, Mystic, Conn., and Wilkes D. Perkins, Springfield, Mass.

Russian Refugees Find Haven With Mennonites in Paraguay

Nansen Office in Geneva Makes Known Hard Tale of Securing Safety for Group in Manchuria

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—A new Odyssey of a large group of refugees, Lutheran, Greek Catholic and Mennonite, who recently fled from eastern Russia into Manchuria, has just been revealed by the Nansen International Office for Refugees here. With the disturbed conditions in Manchuria, it is considered one of the most notable humanitarian feats since the war that many of this group are now safely en route to Paraguay.

More than 1000 refugees, including 350 women and 380 children under 12, left Russia and after difficult experiences in north Manchuria arrived in Harbin, already a city of refugees. Scarcely installed through work of the Nansen Office in a temporary camp, they were isolated from the world by the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. The refugees were peaceful farmers, with close religious affiliations, and only asked for opportunity to work in peace and quiet.

The Nansen Office set to work to find them a home, and thankfully accepted the offer of Paraguay to install them near existing Mennonite colonies. Possibilities of finding transport money were discovered.

But hostilities redoubled in Manchuria and at Shanghai, and the refugees had to traverse the center of the theater of military operations in the Far East. Thanks, however, to Refugee Office Officials in China, a first convoy was actually got to Shanghai from Harbin, and embarked on the French vessel d'Artagnan for Marseilles on Feb. 27.

Responsible officials drew deep breaths of relief as their work seemed assured, when it was discovered that, to avoid breaking up families, 373 refugees instead of the 300 whose fare had been paid had been embarked.

The steamship company announced that it must disembark the 73 extra persons at Hong Kong on March 1 if the necessary fares were not found. All the funds in the Mennonite organizations had been exhausted and their credit stretched to the maximum.

But, working day and night, the Nansen office negotiated with the steamship company in Paris, with Mennonite groups in Germany and America, and just as the unfortunate 73 were being put off the boat, the needed money was procured and arrangements made. The refugees are now well on their way to Europe, and thence to South America.

Arrangements are already making progress to bring the 650 refugees still at Harbin along the same path.

Quietly, without publicity, the Refugee Office is daily accomplishing such tasks. It is a perpetual memorial to the great explorer, statesman, and humanitarian, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, and a credit to the League.

Gains Are Noted For Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 30—Intangible gains at the Geneva Disarmament Conference are listed by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, in the current issue of the Mount Holyoke Quarterly. Dr. Woolley, one of the American delegates to the conference, notes that "some of the newspaper accounts—accurate as far as definite action is concerned, fail to represent the 'feel of the thing.'"

Emphasizing the positive attitude, Dr. Woolley enumerates the proposals for limitation and reduction of armaments and declares that "these gains must be estimated not only from the point of view of the substance of the speeches, but also from that of the spirit which they indicate." A second group of gains she explains as those resulting from conversations and not recorded in the agendas.

She further points to a growth of confidence and attainment of the ability among the delegates "to put yourself in his place." If this could be universally accomplished, she adds, "civilization would not need to fear for its future."

MEXICAN AIR CHARTS DONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Three of the 73 aerial charts being prepared by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works for the benefit of pilots over Mexican territory have been completed, the department announces.

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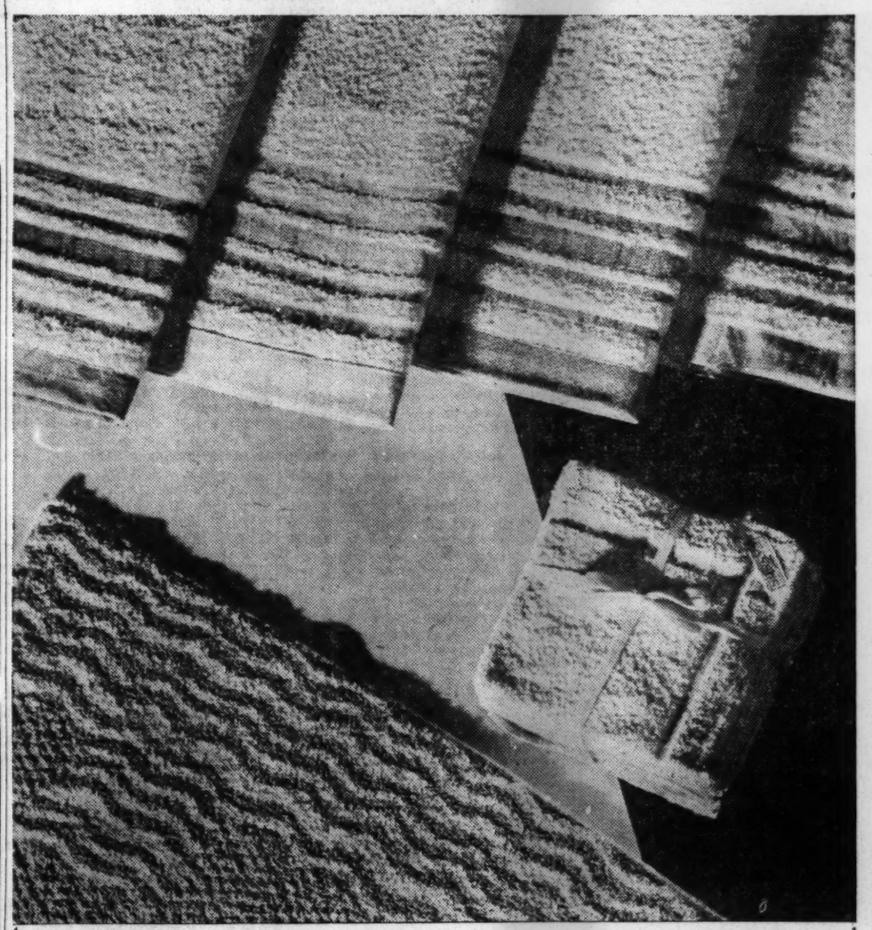
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES WINS CUP TIE

Defeats Canada at Tennis —Meets Mexico in Second Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEVY CHASE, Md., April 30—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn of the United States Davis Cup tennis forces won their doubles match yesterday from Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville of Canada, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2, at the Chevy Chase Club here, near Washington, giving the United States a 3-to-0 victory in the first-round tie between the two nations. The U. S. team will meet Mexico at New Orleans next month in the second round tie of the North American zone play.

Bernon S. Prentice, captain of the United States team and chairman of the Davis Cup committee, announced a shift in the singles lineup in the remaining two matches of the U. S. vs. Canada tie, which will be played to give the players needed experience. Francis X. Shields of Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., replaces Allison of Austin, Texas, against Dr. Wright in one match and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., the United States champion, will meet Walter Martin of Regina in the other. Martin was replaced by Rainville in the doubles yesterday.

Allison and Van Ryn, United States doubles champions, playing before a brilliant gallery that included Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover, took the court against Dr. Wright of Vancouver and Rainville of Montreal and were held to 2-all in the first set. The manner in which Allison and Van Ryn won the next four games for the set, however, showed which was the superior team. The Canadians could gather only four points in the last four games of the opening set. The Americans scored 29 points to 17.

In the second set, the Canadians captured only one game, the sixth on Dr. Wright's service. Allison and Van Ryn scored 28 points to their opponents' 14. The fourth game of this set went to deuce twice.

In the third and deciding set Allison and Van Ryn broke through Rainville's service at the start, but the Canadians came right back and broke through Allison's in the second. Then the Americans took the third game from Wright's delivery. The Canadian players won the fifth game, their last of the match. The eighth game bordered on the dramatic when Van Ryn, serving, sent over three services that neither Rainville nor Wright could handle, and on the final point, the sixth, Allison advanced to score on a short defensive lob that gave the United States team the match and the tie.

In the exhibition matches following the doubles, Vines and Shields played to 5—all after some brilliant play in singles, and Shields and Vines defeated Martin and Gilbert Nunns, 7—5, 6—4.

The Davis Cup summary:

UNITED STATES VS. CANADA
North America Zone Davis Cup Tennis
DOUBLES

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, United States, defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Marcel Rainville, Canada, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Washington Team Betters U. S. Mark

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, April 30—Miss Helene E. Madison returned to the rôle of record-breaker in the women's national indoor A. A. U. swimming championships yesterday by leading the Washington Athletic Club team to a new American record in the 400-yard freestyle relay.

The Seattle girl proved she was more than a match for Miss Josephine McKim of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, who had pressed her hard in the 100-yard freestyle championship Thursday, by the final lap of a race decided in 4m. 19⅕s.

This time eclipsed by one-fifth second the American mark set in 1930 by the Women's Swimming Association of New York. Miss Madison finished two good yards ahead of Miss McKim, who gave the Los Angeles A. C. second place. The New York Association was third, well out of the race. Miss Edna McKibben, No. 3 of the Seattle team, shared honors with Miss Madison by outracing Miss Morene Forbes, of the Los Angeles club, to overcome a slight L. A. A. C. lead.

The first title defender to lose her crown during the meet was Miss Georgia Coleman of the Los Angeles A. C., who met her first defeat in four years of competition in three-foot springboard diving.

Miss Coleman's team mate, Miss Dorothy Pynton, of the Los Angeles A. C., youngest member of the 1928 American Olympic team, displayed better form and won the national title with 124 points. Miss Coleman had 123, Miss Betty Bayes, of the Los Angeles A. C., took third.

The Los Angeles A. C. led with 18 points by virtue of sweeping the diving events, with the Washington Athletic Club second, with 11 points, and the W. S. A. of New York, third, with 7.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Fort Forth	12	4	.750
Houston	10	6	.625
Dallas	8	7	.533
Wichita Falls	8	7	.533
Beaumont	7	8	.467
San Antonio	7	8	.467
Galveston	6	10	.375
Shreveport	4	11	.267

RESULTS APRIL 29

Fort Worth 3, San Antonio 2.
Wichita Falls 4, Galveston 2.
Dallas 7, Beaumont 1.
Houston at Shreveport (postponed).

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Brown 5, Dartmouth 4.
Columbia 8, Fordham 1.
Chicago 5, Iowa 1.
Hillsdale 3, Chicago Y. 3.
M. I. T. 8, Tufts 1.
New York 8, Swarthmore 1.
Northwestern 5, Notre Dame 3.
Princeton 6, Williams 3.
Worcester P. I. 4, Vermont 3.

NEW SWIMMING MARK

COPENHAGEN, April 30 (AP)—Elsie Jacobson, racing against England's foremost woman swimmers, yesterday swam the 200-yard breast stroke in 3m. 50.4s. to better the listed world record of 3m. 2-10s.

Three Records Go In Drake Relays

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 30—Athletes of the Western Conference contributed three new marks yesterday in the opening of the twenty-third annual Drake relays.

Indiana's medley relay team shattered the intercollegiate record, while G. J. Saling, University of Iowa hurdler, and John Brooks, University of Chicago broad jumper, set new marks in their specialties.

The Hoosiers, anchored by the driving H. A. Brocksmith '32, raced the 10 laps of the medley relay in the impressive time of 10m. 19.1s., which bettered by nine-tenths of a second the intercollegiate mark made by a Yale quartet in 1915. The old mark here of 10m. 26.6s. was made by Iowa State last year.

The start of the race scarcely indicated an easy Hoosier victory as Martich, running the first quarter, was kept back in the field. Neese, running the half-mile lap, started near the tail-enders, but finished third and Kemp gave Brocksmith a lead of 10 feet over Howery of Notre Dame as they started the final mile.

Brocksmith was clocked in 4m. 17s. and finished 120 yards ahead of the Notre Dame star.

The record-breaking performance of Saling was the first event on the program. He raced the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.6s., running against a slight breeze. The old mark was 14.7s., made by Hager of Iowa State last year. Saling finished well in front of Roden of Wisconsin, the other qualifier in the heat.

Brooks' performance in the broad jump was the most surprising of the day. He leaped 24ft. 8⅝in. to better by 5⅝in., a record set by W. Dehart Hubbard of Michigan in 1924.

The surprise of the 100-yard dash preliminaries was the elimination of Thompton, University of Minnesota ace, who won the event at the Kansas relays. Thompton tangled with Klaner of Kansas and Tierney of Marquette in the fastest heat and finished third, out of the qualifiers. The time for this heat was 9.9s.

Except for Brooks' performance in the broad jump, the field events failed to provide any particular attractions. Hugh Rhea of Nebraska put the shot 50ft. ½in.

100-Yard Dash (Qualifiers)—Burnett, Mississippi; Burns, Butler; Metcalf, Marquette; Oliver, Texas Christian; Klaner, Kansas; Tierney, Marquette. Best time—9.9s.

120-Yard High Hurdles (Qualifiers)—Saling, Iowa; Roden, Wisconsin; Flick, Kansas; Jackson, Iowa; Schiefley, Minnesota; Bath, Michigan State; Elnyre, Illinois; Casper, Texas Christian. Best time—14.6s., by Saling. (New relay record. Old record, 14.7s., by Hager, Iowa State, 1931.)

University One-Mile Relay (Qualifiers)—First heat won by Michigan (Ellerby, Debaker, Turner, Russell); Notre Dame, second; Grinnell, third. Time—3m. 22.5s.

Running Broad Jump (qualifiers)—Brooks, Chicago; Redd, Bradley Tech; Hankenson, Carthage (Ill.) College; Portmess, De Paul; Crouch, Indiana; Rea, Michigan; Mell and Morris, Oklahoma; Gohl, Purdue; Nelle, Illinois. Best distance, Brooks, 24ft. 8⅝in. (New relay record. Old record, 24ft. 2¾in., by Hubbard, Michigan, in 1924.)

University Distance Medley Relay (440, 880, 1320, one mile)—Won by Indiana (Martich, Neese, Kemp, Brocksmith); Notre Dame, second; Grinnell, third; Purdue, fourth. Time—10m. 19.1s. (New intercollegiate record. Old record, 10m. 30s., by Yale, in 1918.)

COACHES ASKED TO SAVE ATHLETES

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, has written a letter to track and field coaches asking them not to overwork their charges in spring and summer competition.

"In past years there has been some criticism because it was claimed that our athletes did not make their best showing at the Olympic Games because of too much competition earlier in the year," he said. "I am writing you at this time to ask you to endeavor to arrange the training and competition of athletes of Olympic caliber in whom you are interested so that they will be at their peak next August if they are fortunate enough to be selected as members of the American team."

Because of the large number of aspirants for the three places, in each event, on the American team, Brundage said it would still be necessary to hold preliminary and semi-final tryouts and asked that the coaches withhold their men from games not having a bearing on Olympic qualification.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Amherst 7, Hamilton 0.
Boston College 6, New York 5.
Bucknell 5, Temple 2.
Butler 5, Franklin 2.
Chicago 5, Rikkio 5.
Columbia 27, Cornell 3.
Indiana 12, Ball S. T. 6.
Iowa State 6, Kansas 1.
Lowell T. S. 10, Newport N. T. S. 5.
Maine 7, Bowdoin 6.
Miami 13, De Pauw 2.
Michigan State 12, Iowa 4.
Middlebury 6, Springfield 5.
Moosehead 6, Morris-Harvey 4.
North Central 7, Armine T. 0.
Norwich 9, Worcester P. I. 0.
Princeton 4, Williams 3.
Pratt Inst. 7, Mass. State 5.
Purdue 11, Minnesota 3.
Toledo 7, Heidelberg 4.
Tufts 5, Bates 4.
W. & M. 10, Drexel 4.
Western State 5, Michigan 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Francisco	18	6	.750
Portland	15	9	.625
Hollywood	13	11	.542
Sacramento	12	12	.500
Los Angeles	11	12	.478
Oakland	11	12	.478
Seattle	8	16	.333
Missions	7	17	.292

RESULTS APRIL 29

Portland 6, Hollywood 1.
Missions 7, Seattle 5 (10 innings).
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 2.
Oakland 11, Los Angeles 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	12	3	.800
Buffalo	10	5	.667
Baltimore	9	6	.600
Rochester	7	6	.538
Toronto	6	9	.400
Montreal	6	9	.400
Jersey City	4	10	.286
Reading	4	10	.286

RESULTS APRIL 29

Newark 7, Buffalo 3.
Montreal 6, Jersey City 1.
Toronto 11, Reading 6.
Baltimore 8, Rochester 7.

LADOUMEGUE RESIGNS

PARIS, April 30 (AP)—Jules Ladoumegue, holder of the unofficial world record for the mile of 4m. 9.2s., resigned from the Amateur Athletic Association yesterday. He was recently suspended by that body on charges questioning his amateur standing. French papers said Ladoumegue was considering an offer to tour the United States, probably with Paavo Nurmi, if the great Finn was not reinstated by the International Federation.

DECATHLON WON BY G. A. MUNGER

Three Winners of the 1931 Carnival Repeat at Penn Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 30 — George A. Munger '33, of the University of Pennsylvania came from behind, yesterday, to win the principal event of the opening day of the thirty-eighth annual relay carnival of his university, the decathlon. With his team mate, Bernard E. Berlinger, out of the way, Munger, who was runnerup last year, was able to come through successfully, though not until the last three events was he able to pass Joseph C. Hall, of the University of Florida, who led almost from the start, and was at one time well ahead of the local star.

But the southerner was unable to stand the strain of the final three events, and dropped far behind in the pole vault, javelin and the final 1500-meter run, finishing more than 250 points behind.

Munger was first in three events, and tied for the lead in a fourth, while he was second in all the others until the final run, when he had such a lead that he was content with a good third.

Hall led in four events, and was second in another; but he dropped back to the rear in the others. The other competitors, O. H. Saxe of Colgate and Herman Pohl of Delaware, were well below the standard of the other two, the former winning one event and tying for another, while Pohl won only the final run, and was second in another.

Ohio State Wins Cup

The relay team of Ohio State University obtained permanent possession of the Phi Kappa Psi challenge cup, for the quarter-mile college relay championship, when its team, for the third time in four years, emerged victor in that event, improving its time of last year by almost half a second, to 42 seconds.

Another trophy to depart permanently was in the interscholastic quarter-mile relay, when Mercersburg Academy defeated its rivals from New Utrecht High School of Brooklyn, N. Y., which was also beaten by Central High of Washington, D. C., and New Rochelle High School.

Three winners of last year repeated their victories in the special individual events, with two of them improving their times, one to the extent of a new collegiate and carnival record.

Eugene Beatty, of Michigan Normal College, ran away from the balance of the field in the 400-meter hurdle race which started the afternoon proceedings, and established a new collegiate record of 53.3s., with Victor A. Burke, of Georgetown, second but well behind.

Then Joseph P. McCluskey '33, of Fordham University, required only 9m. 28s., to win the 3000-meter steeplechase. This is the best time for the event ever made in America, though due to the difference in courses, no record is allowed.

Keller Wins Hurdles Again

The third winner for the second year in succession was J. A. C. Keller '33 of Ohio State University, in the 120-yard high hurdles; but through lack of opposition, he failed to equal his performance of 1931—14.7s.—by one-tenth of a second.

The two medley relay championships, the distance and the sprint, went to New York University and Pennsylvania State College, without any unusual developments. In the first, George B. Barker '33, running the third shift of three-quarters of a mile, placed the winners in the lead, with Francis T. Nordell '34 increasing the margin over the University of Pennsylvania considerably in the final mile, while in the latter, W. F. Dunaway '33, running the half, overtook Midshipman J. J. Waybright '34, anchor man for the United States Naval Academy, after the associates of the latter had placed him in the lead at the start, to give the event to the Nittany Lion four. The summary:

DECATHLON STANDING

Athlete and College	Points
G. A. Munger, Pennsylvania	7324.5995
J. C. Hall, Florida	7057.8625
C. H. Saxe, Colgate	6731.015
Herman Pohl, Delaware	5927.8136

COLLEGE RELAYS

Quarter-Mile Relay (110 yards each)—Won by Ohio State University (D. A. Weiss '33, R. M. Ross '33, D. J. Bennett '34, J. L. Fazekas '32); Georgetown University, second; University of Pennsylvania, third; Princeton University, fourth. Time—42s.

Distance Medley Relay—Won by New York University (S. H. Shieffer '33, quarter; J. P. Maloney Jr. '32, half; G. B. Barker '33, three-quarters; F. T. Nordell '34, mile); University of Pennsylvania, second; Manhattan College, third; Pennsylvania State College, fourth. Time—10m. 21.6s.

Sprint Medley Relay—Won by Pennsylvania State College (C. E. Gritsavage '33, quarter; W. G. Van Keuren '34, furlong; H. T. Dale '33, furlong; W. F. Dunaway '33, half); United States Naval Academy, second; New York University, third; Georgetown University, fourth. Time 3m. 28.6s.

SPECIAL INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State University; G. S. Lockwood '33, Yale, second; John D. Black '33, Ohio State University, third; W. C. Aldred '32, University of Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—14.8s.

400-Meter Low Hurdle—Won by Eugene Beatty, Michigan Normal College; Victor A. Burke, Georgetown, second; Kenneth Simmons, Michigan Normal College, third. Time—53.3s. (New collegiate record).

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Joseph P. McCloskey '33, Fordham University; J. C. Watson, University of Indiana, second; W. H. Pritchard, Hamilton College, third; John J. Ryan, Manhattan College, fourth. Time—9m: 28.6s.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Sidney S. Bowman '33, Louisiana State College, 47ft. 9⅝in.; Isadore Bernstein, Brooklyn Law School, second; Maurice Andursky, New York University, third.

FOURTEEN RECORDS AS COLUMBIA WINS

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	2	0	1.000
Yale	2	1	.667
Columbia	2	2	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Princeton	1	1	.500
Cornell	0	3	.000

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—Columbia's baseball team defeated Cornell, 27 to 3, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game here yesterday and an official check of the record books revealed that 14 team and individual records for the league fell in the contest.

The victory put Columbia into a tie for third place in the standing and dropped Cornell deeper into the cellar with its third-straight defeat.

In scoring 27 runs on 25 hits for 35 total bases, Columbia eclipsed its own mark of 17 runs, made against Dartmouth last year, and of 19 hits for 25 bases, registered against Princeton last week.

Other outstanding records made yesterday were: nine runs in one inning, made by Columbia in the second; eight two-base hits by one team and three by one individual, Owen W. McDowell '34 of Columbia, a total of five hits by one player, also credited to McDowell, and 13 chances accepted at second base by James W. Balquist '32 of Columbia. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	9	2	0	3	1	7	5	x	27	25	2
Cornell	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	10	7

Batteries—White and Siergiej; Williams, Stevens and Dubbins. Umpires—Browne and Dorian. Time—2h. 40m.

WEAVER WINS VICTORY NO. 4

Washington Rookie Beats A's for Third Time This Year

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	3	.750
Washington	10	4	.714
Detroit	9	5	.643
Cleveland	10	6	.625
St. Louis	6	9	.400
Chicago	5	10	.333
Philadelphia	4	9	.308
Boston	3	10	.231

RESULTS APRIL 29

New York 8, Boston 7.
Washington 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 5.
Detroit at St. Louis (postponed).

Monte Weaver, Washington's sensational rookie right-hander, beat the Philadelphia Athletics on Friday for the third time this season, and thereby annexed his fourth triumph against no defeats. The victory enabled the Senators to keep pace with the leading New York Yankees in the American League race. New York's triumph came at the expense of the Boston Red Sox, 8 to 7. Cleveland won its tenth game of the year, downing Chicago, 7 to 5. Rain caused the postponement of the Detroit-St. Louis game.

Given perfect support in the field, Weaver shut the champions out in all except one inning. George Earnshaw pitched for the Athletics, but could not keep pace with his younger rival. Weaver limited his opponents to five scattered hits, all singles. The Senators put over their first run in the fourth on Reynolds's double to left and a single by Judge. Weaver's single, an infield out and Cronin's single put across the winning run in the fifth. Two bases on balls, a single and an outfield fly gave the Athletics a run in the sixth.

Pounding the offerings of Jack Russell for four runs in the first two innings, the Yankees established a lead which the Red Sox were not able to overcome. Two more in the third and two in the fifth brought New York's total to eight. Paul Andrews pitched for the Yanks and managed to hold the lead. The Red Sox rallied for five runs in the fifth and later came within one of tying the score. Dickey made two hits for the winners, while Oliver, Webb and Pickering followed suit for the Sox.

Two three-run innings, the second and seventh, gave the Indians their margin over the White Sox. The Tribe totaled 13 hits, one a home run by Glenn Myatt. Willis Hudlin and George Connally divided the pitching for Cleveland, the latter getting credit for the triumph. Vosmik and Myatt each batted in two runs for the Tribe. Red Faber, veteran spitball pitcher, worked seven innings for the White Sox. He was relieved by McKain. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	2	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Weaver and Berg; Earnshaw and Cochrane. Umpires—Hildebrand, Moriarty and Dinneen. Time—1h. 44m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	x	8	9	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	7	8	1

Batteries—Andrews and Dickey; Russell, Moore, Welland, Donohue and Berry, Connolly. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 13m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	x	7	13	1
Chicago	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	5	11	0

Batteries—Hudlin, Connally and Myatt; Faber, McKain and Grube. Winning pitcher—Connally. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Guthrie, Nallin and Ormsby. Time—2h. 10m.

TWO JAPANESE RUN A FAST MARATHON

TOKYO, April 30 (AP)—Two Japanese distance runners competing in the Olympic tryouts today smashed the Olympic record for the Marathon, each running the distance under the time of 2h. 32m. 57s. set by El Ouafi of France in 1928.

Tanji Yahagi, who won, completed the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2h. 31m. 31s., and Seiji Takahashi, who finished second, was timed in 2h. 32m. 26s.

There is no established world record for the Marathon, as there is considerable difference in all courses. El Ouafi's time for the Marathon at Amsterdam is the best listed by the athletic almanac. The record for the Boston Marathon is 2h. 33m. 8 4-5s.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	12	3	.800
Chattanooga	11	6	.647
Birmingham	11	6	.647
Atlanta	8	10	.444
New Orleans	7	11	.389
Knoxville	7	11	.389
Nashville	5	8	.385
Little Rock	5	11	.313

RESULTS APRIL 29

Atlanta 6, New Orleans 5.
Birmingham 3, Knoxville 2 (11 innings).

BOSTON AND CHICAGO TRADE

President Bob Quinn of the Boston Red Sox made a move toward strengthening his club's batting strength Friday by trading Catcher Charlie Berry to the Chicago White Sox in exchange for Smead Jolley and Johnny Watwood, outfielders, and Benny Tate, catcher. According to the announcement, no cash was involved. Jack Rothrock, veteran Red Sox outfielder, also went to the White Sox by the waiver route. Otis Miller, infielder, has been released outright to the Buffalo club of the International League.

Washington And Oregon Win Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., April 30—In a free-hitting game, University of Washington opened its 1932 campaign for another northern division baseball pennant of the Pacific Coast Conference by downing State College of Washington, 13 to 5, yesterday. The visitors gathered 18 hits, while the Cougars collected 13.

Washington scored in every inning except two. In the fourth the Huskies tallied five runs with a barrage of hits. Joseph Weber '34, Washington first baseman, hit for three bases in the third with a man on. Myron G. Estill '33, Cougar relief pitcher, contributed a home run in the fourth. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	2	1	5	0	2	1	1	0	13	18	2
Wash. State	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	13	2

Batteries—Putnam and Hartnett; Norby, Estill and McKay. Umpire—J. J. Altman, Spokane. Time—2h. 25m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., April 30—University of Oregon won its opening game of the northern Pacific Coast Conference baseball season by defeating Oregon State College here yesterday, 10 to 7.

Kenneth J. Scales '32 was the winning pitcher, holding opposing batters except in the third and ninth innings, while his team mates hit W. A. Woodward '32 hard in the sixth and seventh, collecting seven runs, and then added three more at the expense of Roy H. Lundberg '34.

Oregon State staged a belated rally in the ninth which netted four runs, aided by a home run by Don Johnson '34, the only four-base hit of the game. Both teams played ragged ball in the field, errors and slow fielding accounting for several of the runs. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	10	17	0
Oregon State	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	8	4

Batteries—Scales and Shaneman; Woodward, Lundberg and Keema. Umpire—Carl King, Eugene. Time—2h. 30m.

Olympic Fencing Team Is Chosen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Twenty fencers, 18 men and two women, have been named as members of the United States Olympic fencing team by the 1932 Olympic Fencing Committee. Seven of the male stars selected are members of The (New York) Fencers' Club, including Lieut. George C. Calnan, team captain. Eight men were named as substitutes.

The fencing committee did not name the weapons the team members will use, since definite selection does not have to be made until July 16.

Miss Dorothy Locke, United States champion, and Miss Marion Lloyd, former title holder, were the foilswomen named for the team. Both represent the Salle d'Armes Vince. Third place remains open and the four leading candidates for the post—Miss Muriel Guggolz of the Salle d'Armes Vince; Mrs. Leon M. Schoonmaker and Mrs. Harold Van Buskirk of The Fencers' Club, and Miss Amy von Hansa, unattached—will meet in a series of three tryouts to determine a winner. These tests are scheduled for May 2, 12, and 23. The remaining three will act as substitutes.

The list of men picked follows:

Lieut. George C. Calnan, Hugo Alessandroni, Darnell Every, Ensign Richard C. Steere, Lieut. Gustave Heiss, Norman C. Armitage and Harold Van Buskirk, The Fencers' Club.

Joseph L. Levis, Boston Athletic Association.

Dr. John R. Huffman, Nicholas Muray, Frank Righeimer, Curtis C. Shears, New York Athletic Club.

Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers' Club.

Peter W. Bruder, Salle d'Armes Vince.

Ted Lorber, Olympic Club of San Francisco.

Harold Corbin and Ralph Faulkner, Los Angeles Athletic Club.

Dr. Allan Milliner, Paris.

Substitutes are Ensign James H. Howard, Tracy Jaeckel and Marco Pasche, The Fencers' Club; Lieut. Frederick C. Weber, Bella de Nagy and Dr. Erwin Acel, New York A. C.; Dr. Gerald I. Cetrulo, Salle d'Armes Vince, and John F. Potter, Yale.

Airplane and Bus Join Hands in East

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—The airplane has gone into partnership with the motorbus to develop transportation along the Atlantic seaboard.

Since airplanes can serve directly only territory convenient to airports, and since bus passengers can make better time by using airplanes for long-distance trips, the Eastern Air Transport System and the Greyhound Bus Lines have entered into an agreement to pool their facilities and make each of the 27 cities served by the air line a key point for all centers of population within a radius of 100 miles or more, according to announcement here today.

The agreement, which will become effective today, provides that the air line and the bus system will each act as agent for the other, promoting traffic jointly, issuing joint schedules and tariffs, and that bus schedules will be coördinated with those of the air service so that there may be a mutual exchange of passengers wherever possible.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Indianapolis	9	4	.692
Kansas City	9	4	.692
Minneapolis	10	6	.625
Milwaukee	6	5	.545
Louisville	6	8	.429
Columbus	8	9	.400
Toledo	5	7	.417
St. Paul	3	11	.214

RESULTS APRIL 29

Kansas City 5, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 6, Columbus 5.
Indianapolis at Milwaukee (postponed).
Other clubs not scheduled.

OAKLAND GETS MULLEAVY

OAKLAND, Calif., April 30 (AP)—The Oakland Baseball Club announced yesterday the Chicago White Sox had turned over Gregory Mulleavy, a second baseman, on option. Mulleavy came to the White Sox from Toledo this spring.

BETTS HOLDS GIANTS AGAIN

Braves Gain on Leading Cubs in National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	10	3	.769
Boston	9	3	.750
Cincinnati	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
New York	5	7	.417
Pittsburgh	6	9	.400
St. Louis	5	9	.357
Brooklyn	4	8	.333

RESULTS APRIL 29

Boston 8, New York 3.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 13, Brooklyn 6.
St. Louis at Chicago (postponed).

The Boston Braves won the first game of their abbreviated series with the New York Giants on Friday by the score of 8 to 3, and moved nearer to the Chicago Cubs and first place in the National League pennant race. Cincinnati and Philadelphia are tied for third position in the standing. The Reds defeated Pittsburgh, 6 to 4, and the Phillies beat Brooklyn, 13 to 6. The St. Louis-Chicago contest was postponed because of rain.

Huck Betts, the blond right-hander, scored a victory over the Giants for the second time this year, aided by hard and timely hitting. The New Yorkers were erratic in the field, making five errors, most of them figuring in the scoring. The Braves made 12 hits off Schumacher and Luque, each Boston player, with the single exception of Al Spohrer, getting at least one. Both teams scored twice in the first inning, but the Braves bunched two singles and an outfield fly in the fourth to take the lead. Urbanski accounted for four of Boston's runs with a double and a pair of singles.

Eppa Rixey, who has been pitching major league ball since 1912, turned in his first victory of the season for the Reds. Pittsburgh touched the veteran left-hander for 13 safeties, but hits seldom came in the pinches. The Reds made only seven hits. Brame started in the box for the Pirates, to be followed by Swift and Spencer. Douthit scored two runs for the winners and Gilbert drove in two. Shevlin, rookie Cincinnati first baseman, stole two bases. Gus Suhr hit a triple for the Pirates.

Led by Chuck Klein, the Phillies pounded three Brooklyn pitchers for 13 safe hits and as many runs. The big right-fielder had a perfect day at bat, getting two singles, a double and homer. Six runs crossed the plate as a result of his timely batting. Ray Benge yielded 14 hits, but the Dodgers could not often hit with men on base. Johnny Frederick, with three out of five, led Brooklyn's attack. Van Mungo was driven out of the box in the second when the Phillies rallied for seven runs. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	x	8	12	2
New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	5

Batteries—Betts and Spohrer; Schumacher, Luque and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Schumacher. Umpires—Klem, Magerkurth and Stark. Time—1h. 45m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	13	2

Batteries—Rixey and Manion; Brame, Swift, Spencer and Grace. Losing pitcher—Brame. Umpires—Reardon and Barr. Time—1h. 58m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	7	0	3	0	0	2	0	x	13	13	0
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	14	1

Batteries—Benge and McCurdy; Mungo, Heimach, Moore and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Mungo. Umpires—Pfirman and Moran. Time—1h. 58m.

FAMILY TO GRADUATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A mother and two daughters will graduate from the same high school in a western North Carolina county this year. Determined not to be left behind when the daughters gained a year on her, the mother made up the necessary work, in order that the group of three might receive diplomas at the same commencement.

Sam Atcheson And Trulio in Finals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Angelo Trulio of the New York Athletic Club and Samuel Atcheson of the Y. M. C. A., Memphis, Tenn., gained the final round yesterday in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States four-wall soft-ball handball singles championship at the New York Athletic Club courts, both scoring decisive victories over their semifinal-round opponents.

The doubles teams of Trulio and Maynard Laswell and the Herman Dworman-Joseph Bathe combination advanced to the finals in that competition.

Trulio advanced by defeating John Dunwoody Jr. of the Pastime Athletic Club, New York, 21—6, 21—2, while Atchison defeated Albert Hobelman of Baltimore, 21—14, 21—3. Both of the finalists have come through the tournament so far without losing a game in the singles.

In the doubles Trulio and Laswell dropped one game, but defeated Lawrence Rothenberg and Hugo Krave of the Cadillac Athletic Club, Detroit, at 21—16, 16—21, 21—18. The other doubles match went to three games, Dworman and Bathe, Cadillac A. C. defeating Dunwoody and Edward Hahn, 21—19, 13—21, 21—13.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES FOUR-WALL SOFT-BALL HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Angelo Trulio, New York A. C., defeated John Dunwoody, Pastime Athletic Club, 21—6, 21—2.

Samuel Atcheson, Y. M. C. A., Memphis, Tenn., defeated Albert Hobelman, Baltimore, 21—14, 21—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Herman Dworman and Joseph Bathe, Cadillac Athletic Club, Detroit, defeated John Dunwoody Jr. and Edward Hahn, Pastime Athletic Club, New York, 21—19, 13—21, 21—13.

Angelo Trullo and Maynard Laswell, New York Athletic Club, defeated Lawrence Rothenberg and Hugo Krave, Cadillac Athletic Club, Detroit, 21—16, 16—21, 21—18.

Amusements

BOSTON

FINE ARTS — SECOND WEEK STATE THEA. BLDG.
"ZWEI MENSCHEN"
("Two Souls")
Music—Drama—Scenery

JORDAN HALL—

YANKEE SAILING SHIP TO CARRY TRADE MESSAGE

Spirit of New England to Show American Products in Ports of World

By HARLAN TROTT
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the outspread wings of a Yankee sailing ship, a New England enterprise purposes to launch itself this summer upon a globe-encircling voyage of commercial good will.

"The New England Overseas Corporation" is its name. Its ship is the Spirit of New England, a Maine-built five-master that will revive the waning glamour and the grandeur of the Yankee clipper ship era in a voyage destined to bring back to industrial America in an even greater degree its proud heritage of commercial greatness won in the days when the nation's mighty sailing marine was undisputed mistress of the seas.

The Spirit of New England will be used to take an exhibition of American products around the world. She will be an industrial peace ship, demonstrating America's modern merchandise in many ancient settings. Her skipper will be Lieut.-Commander Frederick C. Melville, U. S. N. R., who commanded the bark City of New York on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition.

Heading the Corporation

Heading the New England Overseas Corporation are Mr. B. Atwood Robinson, chairman of the board of directors; Mr. A. L. Burton, president, and Mr. T. B. Forsyth, treasurer, all experts in tariffs and other foreign trade problems.

Mr. Robinson is a Yankee with more than three centuries of New England ancestry behind him. He is an American foreign trade expert of international reputation. During the 40 years he has been engaged in world trade activities he has been entertained by the former Tsar of Russia, King Edward VII, and the King of Portugal. Mr. Robinson has stood beside the former Kaiser to witness all the pomp and pageantry of an imperial German military review as the flower of the former emperor's army goose-stepped past with "eyes right." He numbers among his personal friends maharajas of India and sultans of Malay.

In dwelling upon the opportunities which lie before this sailing argosy and the foreign trade representatives who hope to blaze a new course in overseas trade between America and distant lands, Mr. Robinson says "there could be no better time for New England once more to take advantage of its opportunity and lead America in reestablishing her supremacy in world trade.

"We as American business men should not hesitate one moment to grasp this opportunity and make all the new world-wide contacts we can during the next 12 months. We should immediately get our samples before the buyers of the world; establish new agents and foreign banking and shipping connections, or revive our present affiliations.

Missing the Mark

"To approach international trade solely from the standpoint of ridding our country of certain surplus merchandise would mean missing the mark by a wide margin. We should, in the words of James Russell Lowell, look upon it as a great intermediary and vehicle of civilization. It is in this spirit that we are undertaking this voyage."

The Spirit of New England is being rebuilt below decks to accommodate the exhibits of American manufacturers. The vessel will call at 39 ports in 19 countries. Preparing the way will be Mr. Robinson traveling by fast ocean liners. He will conclude all arrangements for state and civil receptions in various parts of the world with the assistance of local American trade commissioners and the facilities of the United States Department of Commerce.

Mr. Burton will sail in the Spirit of New England to take charge of business activities on board. The president of the corporation has spent 18 years in foreign lands, studying many phases of business and social activities throughout the Orient. He is an engineer who has managed native organizations employing thousands of workers and who understands the Oriental ways of doing business.

On board will be a staff of men experienced in foreign trade, speaking other languages than their own, to assist Mr. Burton. Sufficient time will be spent in each port of call to carry on an extended sales promotion campaign. All exhibits, both large and small, will receive equal attention from the selling force. No directly competing lines are to be carried. Mr. Burton points out, and no exhibit of merchandise without a potential foreign market will be accepted.

Phonographic Reproduction

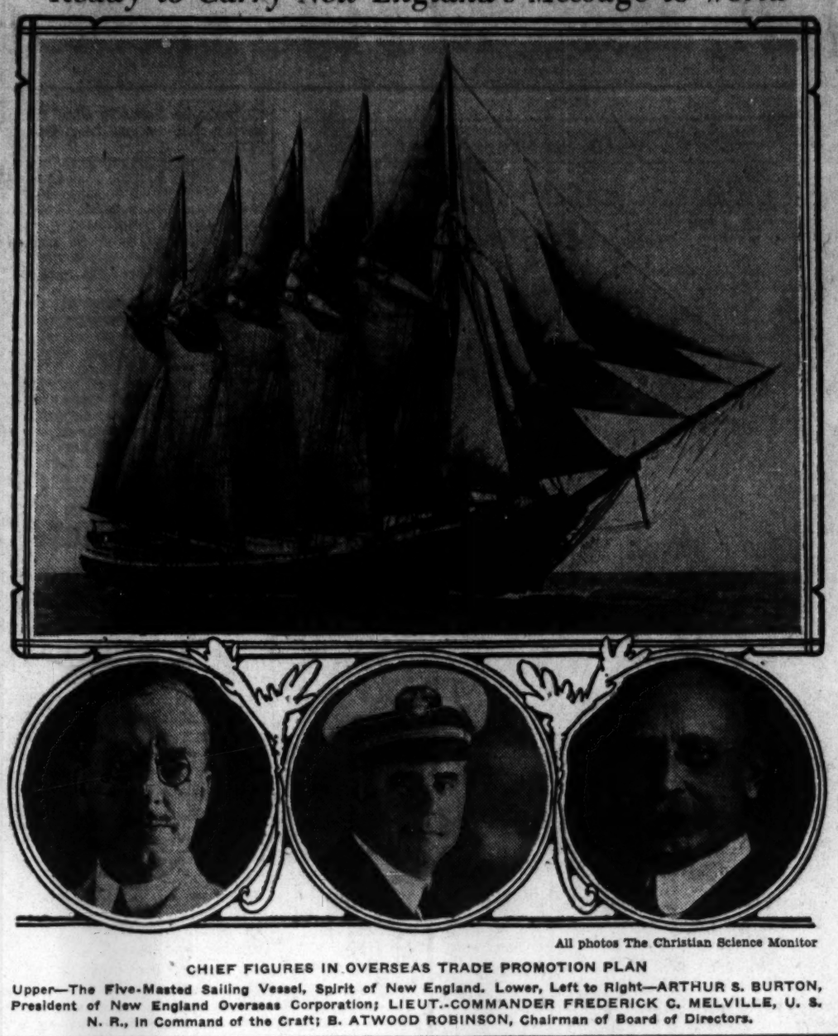
Foreign merchants will listen to the American industrial exhibitor's story in his own words and voice by means of phonographic reproduction. This story will be synchronized with illustrations of the exhibitor's plant and products. To merchants in other lands not understanding English, the industrialist's story will be interpreted.

In charge of the headquarters in Boston will be Mr. T. B. Forsyth, the treasurer of the New England Overseas Corporation, who is devoting all his time to the work of the corporation, believing that this undertaking is the best plan yet devised to hasten a general business recovery.

The other outstanding figure in the enterprise is Captain Melville, superintendent of marine and navigation. Admiral Byrd picked him to command the bark City of New York, an old-time Norwegian sealer, on the south polar expedition. He won fame for his heroic work in taking off members of the expedition from the Ross Ice Barrier as an antarctic winter was fast closing in. Captain Melville's knowledge of ships and the sea, grounded in an eventful career in sail, brought the expedition to safety. The Congressional Medal of Honor was bestowed upon him as the highest token of the nation's gratitude.

Directing the fitting out of the Spirit of New England, and denying reports that he is to command an expeditionary ship which is said to be preparing to search the upper Amazon for Captain Fawcett, apparently keeps Captain Melville pretty busy. The captain is satisfied with the soundness of the big sailing vessel which is about to set out upon a voyage that is distined to revive American industry and establish new markets across the seas.

Ready to Carry New England's Message to World



All photos The Christian Science Monitor

CHIEF FIGURES IN OVERSEAS TRADE PROMOTION PLAN

Upper—The Five-Masted Sailing Vessel, Spirit of New England. Lower, Left to Right—ARTHUR S. BURTON, President of New England Overseas Corporation; LIEUT.-COMMANDER FREDERICK C. MELVILLE, U. S. N. R., in Command of the Craft; B. ATWOOD ROBINSON, Chairman of Board of Directors.

Freight Carries Nest; Robins Are Reunited

PAWNEE CITY, Neb., April 30 (AP)—A mother robin was back on her eggs today because three railroad men interrupted their routine work long enough to give attention to a bird's nest.

A freight train picked up a box car in the Lewiston yards, 15 miles west of here, and brought it to Pawnee City, where H. B. Saulsbury, brakeman, noticed in the car a nest containing four eggs. He and A. B. Kennedy, a railroad agent here, carried the nest into the station until a westbound freight train arrived.

The conductor, L. L. Nuckolls, took the nest back to Lewiston and had it placed in a tree near the railroad yards.

JURY FINDS GUILT IN MASSIE VERDICT

HONOLULU, April 30 (AP)—With a recommendation for leniency, a racially mixed jury has convicted four Americans of manslaughter for the slaying of an Hawaiian. The jury reported a verdict yesterday after more than 48 hours deliberation. Those found guilty are: Lieut. Thomas H. Massie, U. S. N.; Mrs. Granville Fortescue, his mother-in-law; and Albert O. Jones and E. J. Lord, navy enlisted men.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is 10 years. The lightest possible would be a suspended sentence which is within the power of Judge Davis. In addition, Gov. Lawrence M. Judd has the power to pardon any or all of them.

MASS MEETING REPLY OF DRYS TO BEER PARADE

Leaders Score Mayor Walker for Stand, as Date Is Set in Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30—A dry mass meeting will be held in the municipal auditorium here on the night of May 16, two days after the scheduled beer parade sponsored by Mayor James J. Walker, New York City.

The announcement followed a conference Thursday attended by Bishop William F. McDowell of Washington, D. C., senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and president of its board of temperance, prohibition and public morals; the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, general secretary, and Deets Pickett, research secretary of the temperance board. The prohibition rally will be a feature of the program for the thirty-first quadrennial session of the general conference of the demonstration.

"The beer parade idea," said Dr. Wilson, "is as much like Jimmy Walker and his ideas of statesmanship as could be possible. Mayor Walker has never done anything more characteristic than to call on the lawless element to show themselves as representatives of his type of administration.

"Seriously, how must decency feel when it sees a mayor who has taken an oath of office to defend the federal constitution calling upon rebels to parade their triumph over a law which he has sworn to enforce?"

None of the conferees saw in election results this week cause for alarm that prohibition could be upset this year or in years to come, they asserted.

The Board of Bishops, in session here for the last week, organized today for the general conference which will be called to order on May 2. Twenty-four delegates from India, 11 of them natives, and 26 from China, the majority Chinese, arrived today for the sessions.

Church Women Protest Against Beer Parade

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—The beer-for-taxation parade, to which Mayor James J. Walker is giving time and attention these weeks in the effort to make the May 14 procession in New York a nation-wide mass demonstration, met with another protest yesterday in a letter from the New York branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Voicing regret that the Mayor should use his office for furthering the interests of a business "that has degraded and debauched through its entire history," the letter reaffirms the society's belief "in the principle and policy of prohibition and in honest efforts for its enforcement," and cites among other reasons for its protest:

"That City Hall should not be used and the Mayor should not devote the time paid for by taxpayers to the advancement of the interests of a business as destructive as the brewing of beer.

"That the streets which belong to all the people should not be used for a publicity stunt for the restoration of the brewing industry and the return of the corner beer saloon."

MANUFACTURERS ASK TARIFF BILL VETO

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—President Hoover was urged to veto the so-called Democratic tariff bill passed by the House of Representatives on April 28 as "unworkable, a hindrance to industry and agriculture and distinctly of disadvantage to labor," in a telegram today from the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The message calls attention to the fact that under this measure no changes in tariff schedules could be made while Congress was not in session, says that Congress has clearly shown it cannot promptly deal with changing tariff conditions, and declares that any change in the "flexible clause" along the lines proposed by the present legislation is a decided step backward.

ELECTORAL VOTE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina will have 13 votes in the electoral college this year, instead of 12, it has been announced by Mr. Dennis G. Brummit, Attorney-General for the State. The reason for this is the increase shown in population between 1920 and 1930.

NEW CANADIAN RELIEF POLICY ACTS DIRECTLY

Drops Public Works Plan for One Including Farms for Married Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 30—The new unemployment relief policy of the Bennett Government, to commence on May 1, was described Thursday in Parliament by Mr. Wesley A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, when moving a resolution authorizing the Governor-in-Council to enter into agreement with the provinces for a "forward-to-the-land" scheme, and other relief measures.

Briefly, the scheme entails the abandonment of the policy of launching new public works for the unemployed, and substituting therefor direct relief, financed proportionately by the Dominion, the Provinces and the municipalities, as agreed upon last fall or to be agreed upon by future negotiation; a colonization scheme for heads of families and single men who are willing to abandon direct relief in the city for an agricultural life, these people being advanced, between $400 and $600 in small sums. This scheme will be administered by a provincial commission and, wherever possible, crown lands will be used so as to avoid speculation and high initial costs.

Mr. Gordon explained that this was not an ordinary state-aided colonization scheme. Such he considered unsound, as few farmers combine the capacity to farm successfully with sufficient knowledge of finance to discharge heavy indebtedness from farm products. Those who had been brought up on a farm, and had been willing to return to agricultural life, had already been accommodated through the colonization branch of his department. This scheme he called, not a "back-to-the-land" movement but rather a "forward-to-the-land" enterprise for those who wish to exchange direct relief for rural living.

"If the provinces think this a sound proposition," said Mr. Gordon, "the Federal Government is ready to devote what would be its share of direct relief to a fund to be set aside by the municipality affected, and contributed to by the provinces and any other agency that cares to take an interest in solving this problem of unemployment."

Canadian Farm Group Opposes Duty-Free Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 30—The Canada-New Zealand trade treaty, under discussion in the House of Commons yesterday, has brought little criticism on the whole from the Opposition benches.

Its chief weakness in the eyes of the farmer members lies in its failure to give protection to the wool growers. As expressed by Mr. G. G. Coute of Macleod, Alberta, it is of great advantage to New Zealand farmers and Canadian manufacturers at the expense of Canadian farmers.

Although a resolution was passed by the House last February calling on the Government to place a duty on raw wool that would give reasonable protection to growers, wool, Mr. Coote said, is placed on the free list, while blankets bear a 22½ per cent duty, wool traveling rugs 30 per cent and wool floor and carpet rugs 25 per cent.

Mr. Coote pointed out that as the currency of New Zealand has depreciated about 10 per cent below Great Britain's currency, wool will be coming into Canada at less than the cost of production, and he thought a dumping duty should be applied against it.

As it is now, a shipment of wool to Canada by a New Zealand farmer netting the shipper $1000 would return the equivalent in New Zealand currency of $1250, while a Canadian farmer, making a similar shipment would receive only $1000. He did not see how a Canadian farmer could compete with a New Zealand farmer under such conditions.

On the other hand, manufacturers of lumber, iron and steel tubing, silk hosiery, building products and farm implements should be very satisfied with the new treaty, it was indicated.

Roman Die Stamp Unearthed In London Area by Builders

Letters Preserved on Both Sides of Slate Object With Owner's Name—Unbroken Jars Found

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The "star" find among relics of the Roman occupation of London unearthed during building excavations, which found their way into the Guildhall Museum in 1931, is a stamp used by an oculist, Caius Silvius Tetricus, for marking his wares.

This find was unique for London. Some 200 examples, according to Mr. Quentin Waddington, curator of the museum, are in existence on the Continent and a few in other parts of England.

The stamp is made of a kind of slate and is about two inches square and a quarter of an inch thick. Each side is for stamping the label of a jar of different content. The letters are as clear as if they had been cut only a few years ago. The date, Mr. Waddington believes, is about A. D. 300.

Other articles acquired during the year included a bronze cosmetic spoon with the remains of a fine silver ribbon which had been wound in the groove of the spiral stem. Many of these have been found before, and it is thought that every Roman lady had one or more on her dressing table.

A circular enameled brooch complete with its pin was of first century make; a single coin of the reign of Vespasian, A. D. 70-79; bronze hairpins, tweezers, ear-picks, and a primitive iron key were all found on a site in Upper Thames Street which was formerly under water. The articles were probably thrown into the river, Mr. Waddington thinks.

Another excavation, near Fenchurch Street, disclosed a well, the bottom of which was wood-lined. In this were found several earthenware jars, one or two of which were unbroken. These had probably been lost when used for drawing water. An iron spade-edge came to light, pointing to the times when metal was expensive and the remainder of the spade was made of wood.

A fine specimen of red Samian ware was found. This was a bowl about six inches in height and diameter with the owner's name, probably, scratched on the bottom. All this pottery was made in France, or Gaul as it was then called, and this piece probably dates from about A. D. 50-70.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Grace L. Jordan, Auburn, Maine.
Margaret B. Jordan, Auburn, Maine.
Mrs. Frances M. Gorrell, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. M. E. Cook, Laconia, N. H.
Miss Lillian P. Edwards, Laconia, N. H.
Mrs. Ethel S. Cody, Andover, N. H.
Miss Idella K. Farnum, Keene, N. H.
Mrs. Sara L. Frankel, Boston, Mass.
Miss Ethel Purdy, Plymouth, N. H.
Miss A. M. Newport, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Lou Pott, Philadelphia, Penna.
H. Rudolph Pott, Philadelphia, Penna.
M. Viola MacAlaster, Portland, Maine.
Virgil E. MacAlaster, Portland, Maine.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, N. Y.

ESKIMO BOY BRAVES RIGORS FOR MOTHER

OTTAWA, April 29 (AP)—A 12-year-old Eskimo boy took a high place today in the long roster of heroes of the far north.

Harnessed to a sled with two dogs, he brought aid to his mother by pulling her over 160 miles of ice and snow to a safe haven at Wager Inlet post.

The feat, performed in the midst of winter, is described by Constable J. W. McCormack of the Chesterfield Inlet post in the annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

When Eladenac, father of the unnamed boy, passed on in 1930, the son took up the task of obtaining food. Failing to succeed, he started the journey from the igloo to the post.

"For a kid of his age to be able to find his way to the post through a maze of mountains and lakes is a great compliment to the young natives' ability as travelers when it comes to a hard pinch," said the constable's report.

WAGE DISPUTE SETTLED

DETROIT, April 30 (AP)—Settlement of a wage dispute between Great Lakes dredge owners and workers was announced yesterday by R. H. Goode, president of the Dunbar & Sullivan Dredging Company. Under the new agreement, which replaces one that expired last April 1, the workers accept a reduction of $35 a month in wages and salaries for the next three years.

Graceful Living

. . . at rentals that are so attractive that it is extravagant not to begin living in this atmosphere at once.

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Every Hotel Service if Desired
Excellent Restaurant

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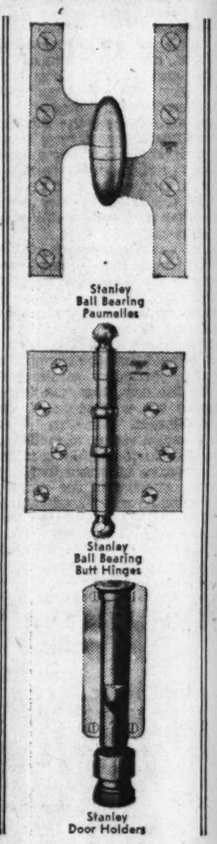
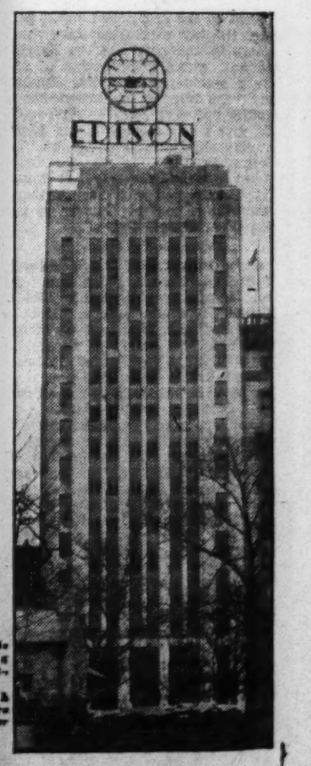
DRESSES
ORIGINALLY PRICED 20.00—29.50—39.50 UP
NOW 16.00 23.60 31.60
Charlotte Sweeney Inc.
(formerly with Jordan Marsh Co.)
480 Boylston Street, Boston

For Fine Quality Stanley Hardware
J. B. Hunter Company
60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.



FOR help on any problem concerning building hardware specification or equipment call the J. B. Hunter Company.

As distributors of fine quality Stanley Hardware we are in a position to recommend and supply hardware equipment which will assure smooth, trouble-free operation of doors for the life of the building.



Stanley Hardware includes a complete line of Ball Bearing and Plain Joint Butt Hinges for doors, Door Holders, etc. This equipment is available in Solid Bronze Metal and Plated Steel in finishes to match any hardware trim.

For prompt, reliable service on builders' hardware, call

Edison Electric Illuminating Company Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Equipped with Stanley Hardware by J. B. Hunter Co.

J. B. Hunter Company
60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Your FUR COAT needs more than COLD STORAGE

Cold storage alone doesn't destroy moth eggs and moth lavae It simply makes them dormant At Lewandos we take no chances Every coat is sealed for 24 hours in our "Mort-A-Moth" chamber This atmosphere destroys all insect life in any stage of growth

Just one of the ways in which you get more for your money at Lewandos! Besides this exclusive Mort-A-Moth protection you get free dusting free glazing free estimates on cleaning and repairing —better service

Know where your fur coat spends the summer Make your reservation now The rate is only 3 percent of your own valuation

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CLEANSERS—LAUNDERERS—FUR STORAGE

Jays Boston Temple Place Eleven

Today I am pleased to report—

that we have arranged for the extension of our lease, 11-13-15 Temple Place, which assures our occupancy of the present site over a term of years to come. I take this opportunity to affirm that JAYS is independent of any other organization. Ever since the first silhouette emblazoned barricade stood in front of JAYS, back in 1918, we have stressed quality in fashion. We have appealed to the gentler tastes with superb fabrics, fine needlework and exquisite detail.

These tastes haven't changed. Women may not buy in such lavish quantities today, but what they do buy is just as good—then they buy at JAYS.

The extension of this lease promises your continued enjoyment in the wearing of OUR QUALITY clothes.

Mr. Jay

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Outstanding Plays in Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

OUTSTANDING among new plays in the Moscow theatrical season thus far have been A. Afinogenov's "Fear" in the Moscow Art Theater and Nikolai Kulish's "Sonata Pathetique" in the Kamerny Theater. "Fear" has been especially successful. One of the leading theaters in Leningrad has been presenting it; tickets are bought out for weeks, sometimes for months in advance; and the author, a well-known Communist playwright, is popularly reported to have derived from his royalties an income that seems startling in this country, where large private fortunes are nonexistent.

The appeal of "Fear" is threefold. Its characters are more alive, its action swifter and more convincing than is the rule with the new type of Soviet play, which is built round the construction of a factory or electric power plant. It deals with a problem of considerable popular interest—the adaptation of the intellectual to the Communist régime. Last, but perhaps not least, it shows the formidable Gay-Pay-Oo, or Political Police, in action on the stage.

Debated Factors

The central figure in the play, admirably interpreted by the actor Leonidov, is Professor Borodin, an elderly natural scientist who has worked out certain theories about the factors which determine the conduct of human beings and of animals. In and around Borodin's laboratory are two hostile groups, one consisting of old professors and one young graduate student of aristocratic origin, while on the other side are Makarova, a Communist working woman who has been promoted to a post in the laboratory; a Kirghiz Communist who has been sent to the laboratory as a student, and a non-party professor who sympathizes with the ideology of the new order.

Borodin's sympathies are with the first group and he rejoices heartily when, through an intrigue which he does not understand, the conservatives win a temporary victory and bring about the elimination of Makarova, the Kirghiz and their non-party sympathizer. The most effective scene in the play comes when the professor, addressing a public meeting, gives his views a politically critical coloring, declaring:

"We live in the epoch of great fear. The peasant woman fears that her last cow will be taken away. The engineer fears the suspicion of sabotage. The Soviet employee fears the purge, and the Communist fears the accusation of deviating from the Party line."

The Political Police

Thereupon a veteran Communist woman rises and argues against Borodin's thesis that human beings are so largely influenced by fear. She cites the example of the prewar revolutionaries who could not be held back by all the repressive measures of the Tsarist Government, "so that out of fear was born fearlessness."

Having thus fairly set forth the contrasted viewpoints of a non-Communist intellectual and of a convinced party member, Afinogenov, as a Communist, is more or less obligated to solve the contradiction to the complete confounding of his "bourgeois" professor. His method of achieving this objective involves the bringing of the Gay-Pay-Oo on the stage. One of the later scenes in the play shows the professor arrested and being questioned by a woman in a leather jacket, the representative of the Gay-Pay-Oo. She confronts Borodin with his trusted friends, the old professors and the young graduate student, and they all vie with one another in lodging false accusations against him. He is released, a chastened and disillusioned man, and shows himself quite ready to work with Makarova and the Kirghiz student, who have meanwhile been vindicated and reinstated.

Next to the professor himself perhaps the two most distinctive characters in the play are the Kirghiz student, whose combination of uncouth manners, imperfect Russian and vast hunger for knowledge is vividly portrayed, and a nine-year-old girl who belongs to the Communist children's organization, the Young Pioneers, whose occasional lapses into childlike ways are amusingly contrasted with her abnormal precocity in making reports on the Five-Year Plan.

"Sonata Pathétique"

Quite different in theme and background is "Sonata Pathétique," by the Ukrainian playwright, Nikolai Kulish. Here the author adopts a novel and promising method of approach to the period of revolution and civil war in the Ukraine. He takes a single house and shows how each family in it responds to the stormy events that are taking place.

One sees in the basement a working-class family, whose members are Bolsheviki. On a higher floor are an old Ukrainian teacher and his daughter, Marina, whose constant playing of Beethoven's "Sonata Pathétique" gives the drama its name. They are Ukrainian nationalists, anti-Bolsheviki, but also are opposed to Tsarist Russia, anxious to see the Ukraine an independent state. On the opposite side of the house lives the family of a reactionary old Russian general, and in an attic room is a student, whose symphathies are with the Bolsheviki, but who is led astray from the stern path of revolutionary duty by his love for the fascinating Marina.

The play has a strongly romantic coloring, unusual in Soviet drama, emphasized in the strains of the "Sonata Pathétique," in the appearance of the student as a narrator between the scenes, in the underground plotting with passwords and symbols, such as the yellow and blue dress (the colors of the Ukrainian nationalists) which Marina dons when she anticipates the overthrow of the Soviet régime.

The idea of the drama is perhaps better than its execution, and the early scenes seem more convincing than some of the latter ones. However, "Sonata Pathétique" is distinctly above the average of the season's plays. The author has been attacked by Soviet critics for being too romantic and for making Marina, the counter-revolutionary, more striking and appealing than the rather gray types of working-class women who are shown in the play. This last tendency is perhaps more realistic than romantic.

"A Thing of Honor"

A new play of lesser significance is Mikitenko's "A Thing of Honor," the title of which is inspired by Stalin's saying that work in the Soviet Union is "a thing of courage and honor, of glory and heroism." It shows the arrival of some German miners in the Donetz Basin. The younger Germans, as Communists, fit into the Soviet scheme of things satisfactorily, but the older ones, and especially their wives, find Soviet living conditions hard and distasteful and are on the point of making a hurried return to Germany when the Russian miners challenge them to a "socialist competition," in the course of which the Germans become convinced that work in the Soviet Union is really "a thing of honor" and decide to stay on.

In addition to "A Thing of Honor," the Second Art Theater has been producing, in dramatized and considerably readapted form, a play called "The Shade of the Liberator," based on the story by Saltikov-Stchedrin entitled "The Golovlev Family." Saltikov-Stchedrin was a famous satirist of Russian provincial life in the nineteenth century, and "The Shade of the Liberator" concentrates attention upon some of the darkest aspects of the state of serfdom that prevailed for the peasantry until 1861.

A revived play which rivals Afinogenov's "Fear" in popularity is Mikhail Bulgakov's "Days of the Turbins," which has been described in a separate article. The Vakhtangov Theater, which celebrated its tenth anniversary last autumn, has announced a production of "Hamlet" for later in the season. The Vakhtangov interpretation of "Hamlet" will be distinguished from the usual European rendition of Shakespeare's tragedy by emphasizing the dramatic aspects of the plot. Gogol's "Dead Souls," drawn from Old Russian life, is to be revived toward the end of the present season by the Moscow Art Theater, with a cast which will include almost all its first-line actors.

Chicago Symphony Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

THERE was more excitement than is usual at the end of a season when the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented its final programs, April 22-23. For that organization not only played Beethoven's third "Leonore" Overture, the C minor Symphony by Brahms, Mr. Stock's arrangement of the last act of "Tristan and Isolde" and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" by Wagner with such tone and feeling as seldom is to be heard, but the conductor was given an ovation.

The forty-first season has been a notable one—more notable, perhaps, for the brilliancy of its soloists than any previous season has been. For there have been heard in the course of the year such masters as Paderewski, Gabrilowitsch, Rachmaninoff, Iturbi, Bauer, Grainger, Thibaud, Zimbalist and others among the elect. The provision of so many celebrities was intended, of course, to serve as a bait, before the season opened, to lure the subscribers to the season as a whole. If it did not accomplish that purpose as fully as the management expected, it made the soloistic aspect of the concerts of extraordinary worth.

Mr. Stock's selection of novelties has been frequently of real interest, especially considering the difficulties that lie in the way of conductors who are committed to a policy of economy. The modern music publisher can scarcely be said to be enveloped in the garments of modesty, when the commercial exploitation of composers is involved. He will not sell his wares to orchestral organizations and the charges for rental of it and for performing fees are often very high. That some of the ultra-modernists' productions have been absent from the scheme of art in Chicago may have been due to a disinclination to pay a ransom for the privilege of interpreting them, yet it cannot be said that—judging by the fate of many such works in other halls—the public has been a heavy loser.

Mr. Stock has not, however, closed his door in the face of the modernists. Early in the season he brought out a symphony by Ferroud, one of the French composers who devote themselves to atonality and the other inventions of the newer school. It cannot be said that the symphony evoked any particular excitement among the listeners. Nor was there any aroused by a symphony by Trapp, a German musician, who apparently uses a veneer of modernism to cover—if not to hide—a more solid substructure of music inspired by Brahms. Another of the radical school — Alexander Wassiljewitch Mossoloff—was heard here for the first time when his "Soviet Iron Foundry" was performed. If this could not be catalogued precisely as music, it was a diverting jeu d'esprit and achieved a popular success.

Mr. Stock has always been quick to exploit the native composer. During the season he played symphonies respectively by Edward Burlingame Hill and Daniel Gregory Mason; a new work, "Helvetia," by Ernest Bloch; Mr. Carpenter's contribution to the Washington celebration, "Song of Faith"; Percy Grainger's "Danish Folk Music Suite"; Josten's "Jungle"; two sketches by Florian Mueller, first oboist of the orchestra; a concert piece for piano and orchestra by Edward Collins, and a Prelude and Fugue by Zemachson. Those listeners who have at heart the welfare of America's creative art must have perceived with satisfaction that the quality of the new music by American composers came well up to—and sometimes transcended—the standard of worth and beauty represented in the music of the foreign men.

What will be the fate of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra still remains unknown. There have been meetings between the officials of the Orchestral Association and the Federation of Musicians in which the matter of a reduction in the salaries of the players has been discussed. So far nothing has come of them. It seems unthinkable, however, that an organization which has been one of the glories of American art for more than 40 years can be allowed to become a memory and nothing else.

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"Souvenir of Jumièges," by J. D. Fergusson.

The Art of Mr. J. D. Fergusson

By FRANK RUTTER

London

RECENT paintings and sculpture by Mr. John Duncan Fergusson, who held a successful exhibition of his works in New York in 1926, were recently installed in the Lefevre Galleries in King Street, St. James's. Belonging to no group or clique, not attached to any British art society, Mr. Fergusson is rather a lonely figure in British art. But he is one of the most vigorous-minded and independent workers of our time, and his work in both painting and sculpture has qualities which make for lasting fame.

Born in Scotland of Highland parents rather more than 50 years ago, Mr. Fergusson began his art studies at Edinburgh, and in his early work was influenced considerably first by Whistler and then by Manet. In the early years of the present century he came south and settled for a time in Chelsea, and his first one-man show was held in London in 1906. Soon afterward he went to Paris, where he lived for many years under the influence of the modern movement, and particularly of Matisse and the early work of Van Dongen, his sense of color and plastic design developed.

It is of interest to note that about this time he permanently gave up smoking, which he was convinced had clouded his sense of vision, and he always painted in a white studio with white walls to keep his colors clean and pure. His bright, clean-colored canvases, with their clean-hewn, definite design and decorative arrangement, soon earned him a reputation and attracted followers, so that in Montparnasse he began to be recognized as a chef d'école. Among his friends and associates at this time were Mr. S. J. Peploe and the American artist, Miss Anne Estelle Rice. In 1909 Mr. Fergusson was elected a Sociétaire of the Salon d'Automne, but his career in Paris was interrupted by the outbreak of war in 1914, when he returned to England.

Settling down in Chelsea again, Mr. Fergusson remained in England for several years but was inexplicably neglected by the art societies and dealers. Paradoxically enough, it is only since he returned to Paris a few years ago that his pictures have once again begun to appear in London art galleries. One of his paintings was acquired last year for the Luxembourg, but he is not yet represented in the Tate Gallery.

A desire to push further his research into form prompted Mr. Fergusson some years ago to experiment with sculpture and stone carving, and among the works in his recent exhibition have been some very moving and beautiful pieces of sculpture. His head in Dumfries stone, entitled "Ténèbres," is a most accomplished and sensitive piece of carving, poetically conceived and ennobling in its thoughtful, rather pathetic expression. It is the head of a human being who has suffered but knows how to endure and face the future bravely.

Mr. Fergusson's recent paintings include a great variety of subjects, figures, landscape, still-life and some particularly beautiful marines inspired by the scenery in the south of France. Among these may be mentioned the delightful harbor scene, "A Ship Arrives," a most decorative composition carried out in clean colors in which blues and white predominate. While retaining all his old power of rendering the substance of form with plastic virility, and while pushing his color harmonies into still brighter and higher lovely schemes, Mr. Fergusson has become increasingly simple and direct in his more recent paintings.

These fine qualities of simplicity and directness are expressed with great charm in "Souvenir of Jumièges." This is the portrait of a young American girl whom the artist saw against the noble ruins of the old abbey in Normandy. It has qualities of dignity and repose. In her gray coat, standing against the stone-colored masonry, the figure presents a harmony in silver and pearly tints relieved by the delicate pinks of her face and neck. It is a charming portrait of magistral simplicity, but beneath the suavity of its surface we feel the artist's sense of construction.

Just as this portrait shows one aspect of Mr. Fergusson's art—his firm yet poetic grasp of actuality simplified—so his painting of "Dinard Town" exhibits his powers as a decorator. Built up with broad touches of color, this charming picture has all the sparkle of sunlight dancing in a design that gives coherence and dignity to its gayety and liveliness.

Though influenced by and influencing others, Mr. Fergusson still remains a painter apart, an artist of high individuality who definitely has his own sense of color, his own sense of form, and his own feeling for design. He is varied, but a thread of unity runs through all his work—a passion for pure, clean color, an admiration of healthy, vigorous form, and a love for that web of three-dimensional design which weaves all into harmony.

Beecham in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ACQUAINTANCE between Sir Thomas Beecham, one of the interim directors of the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts, and the public here had time to become established, since his period of service lasted nearly the whole spring season. Fair understanding of this British "guest," who helped fill in for the absent Mr. Arturo Toscanini could be reached; much fairer than of three other visitors, Mr. Vladimir Golschmann, Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Mr. Ottorino Respighi, whose engagements were for but a week each.

Sir Thomas will be remembered not only as a man who led the Philharmonic-Symphony players for a period, but also as one who brought to America some fresh artistic ideas. For he evidently regarded the matter as a good deal more than receiving and accepting a professional invitation. He came, we might say, to make known the tastes of the country that sent him to the one to which, as a sort of ambassador, he was sent. Throughout his stay, he never forgot the predilections of the people before whom he gives performances at home, yet he always kept perfectly before him those of his audiences in the United States. He treated music as an international interest, and as a means whereby Londoners and New Yorkers might be shaken up together, rather than as something with which to transport the listeners of the moment off to the stars, there to be lost in unsocial ecstasy and enthusiasm.

To speak more concretely of what he did, he introduced to Carnegie Hall a style of conducting out of the conventional order, and a type of program considerably off, no doubt too much off, the regular line. Small delay was there with him in inaugurating his régime; in fact, none at all. From the first moment of his taking up the baton, he had the Philharmonic-Symphony executants in the full swing of his methods and wholly under the sway of his moods. More than that, he got immediate hold of his listeners and persuaded them both to acquiesce in his way of presenting material and to accept the material itself, the best of it with warm approval, the less happily chosen items without serious complaint.

Sir Thomas, to his praise, administered the affairs of his term in complete independence of the men who preceded him at the head of the orchestra. He made none of those efforts to put himself in comparison with his colleagues that musicians taking turns at a task have sometimes gone headlong in for. Whether he has surpassing powers as an interpreter of this or that master or not, is a question that never came up. If he ever was beguiled into specializing on the symphonies of Beethoven or Brahms or the tone poems of Strauss, he must have given up the idle pursuit long ago.

Exhibition, indeed, is a thing that he refuses to have anything to do with, by plain enough evidence. Not but that he is plentifully conspicuous for platform manner. Undoubtedly he is overelaborate with his motions. Half the energy he puts into gesticulating, into bending over the desk, or over the place where the desk stood in the days before orchestral scores were committed to memory, and in swaying back and forth, might perhaps be saved. Yet he never gives the stick a meaningless dip or lift, he never crooks a purposeless finger; he secures from the instrumentalists precisely the effect he asks for, and he conveys to the house exactly the message he intends. Attention; he commands it from fiddler's bank and piper's row and drummer's corner, and he wins it from whosoever occupies parquet stall, parterre chair or balcony bench.

If anything were to be put on the adverse side, it would be that Sir Thomas, while in New York, left the larger areas of the repertory insufficiently explored. He showed an extraordinary zeal for unfamiliar and pleasant but rather insignificant nooks of the symphonic realm. He did more in behalf of neglected music than in conscience there was call for. He let go unsaid, much that we should like to have heard.

Boston Symphony Season

By L. A. SLOPER

WITHOUT benefit of a festival such as the several preceding springs have seen, the Boston Symphony Orchestra is closing its fifty-first season with the concerts of April 29-30. But it should not be deduced that the season has therefore been devoid of interest, or even of memorial observances. For a program was devoted to the music of Haydn in honor of his bicentennial, and another paid tribute to Goethe through the playing of Wagner's "Faust" Overture and of Liszt's "Faust" Symphony. The revival of the Liszt score was one of the events of the musical year.

Obviously, neither of these anniversaries called for a week of music; and there can be little doubt that Dr. Serge Koussevitzky was well advised not to attempt to make an annual custom of an undertaking which is likely to be successful only when occasion demands it. Next spring, probably, another festival may be looked for, in celebration of the Brahms centenary.

The main series of 24 pairs of concerts, just ending, has brought forth the customary number of novelties. If these have not all proved epochal, nobody need be astonished. Conductors perform new music; they do not as a rule write it. They cannot be blamed, therefore, if a new masterpiece is not available for each program.

Of the novelties which Dr. Koussevitzky has disclosed this season, however, a reasonable proportion have seemed to be additions of some importance to the symphonic repertory. At least two of the works which appeared on a first hearing to possess value were penned—Europeans will be surprised to hear—by Americans. These were the "Symphonic Ode" of Mr. Aaron Copland and the Piano Concerto of Mr. Harold Morris. Another new American piece which received a great deal of publicity—Mr. George Gershwin's Second Rhapsody for orchestra with piano—did not impress the present chronicler as indispensable.

The same comment applies to some of the European works which were performed for the first time in public, such as the Dukelsky "Epitaph" or the Martelli "Concerto." Some of the compositions which had their first American hearing in this series, on the other hand, held much of interest. Such were the Ravel Piano Concerto, and the Ninth Symphony of Mahler. Items of lesser concern in this class were the disappointing Stravinsky Violin Concerto and Toch's "Bunte" Suite.

The close of Dr. Koussevitzky's eighth year of dictatorship finds the orchestra a superb instrument, capable of amazing feats of execution. These qualities were displayed conspicuously in the final Friday afternoon concert, at which Beethoven's Eighth Symphony and the Brahms First made up the program.

The Beethoven was delectably etched, the Brahms nobly proclaimed. There were warm demonstrations, at the beginning and at the close of the Friday concert, for Dr. Koussevitzky, who shared the tribute with the orchestra.

It was a tribute well deserved by conductor and men. The present artistic stature of this orchestra, and its apparent material security, justify the traditional policy of the management in entrusting the organization to one conductor, who remains in active direction of a body of musicians of his own choosing and molding.

Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The twenty-eighth pair of concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Leopold Stokowski, offered the second Request Program of the season. The items were the "Symphonie Pathétique" of Tchaikovsky, and excerpts from Wagner's "Tristan."

The Wagnerian numbers included, between the Prelude and the Liebestod, virtually all the love music of the second act, together with certain passages from Acts 1 and 3. These excerpts were so arranged that they were not only played without pauses between, but were musically connected.

Mr. Stowkowski is at his best in Wagner and Tchaikovsky, and the program was sympathetically interpreted and superbly played. In the second section of the "Tristan" excerpts, which he entitled "Liebesnacht," French horns were used offstage to indicate the departure of King Mark's hunting expedition. The effect was excellent, as was also the plan of having the vocal parts of the love music played at the beginning by four violoncelli to represent the voice of Tristan and four violins to represent that of Isolde. The number in its entirety was cordially received.

The reception by the audience of the "Pathétique" showed that the score had lost little of its power of popular appeal.

'Another Language'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Arthur Beckhard presents at the Booth Theater, beginning April 25, 1932, "Another Language," a new play by Miss Rose Franken. The cast:

Mrs. Hallam	Margaret Wycherly
Mr. Hallam	Wyrley Birch
Harry Hallam	William Pike
Helen Hallam	Margaret Hamilton
Walter Hallam	Hal K. Dawson
Grace Hallam	Irene Cattell
Paul Hallam	Herbert Duffy
Etta Hallam	Maude Allan
Victor Hallam	Glenn Anders
Stella Hallam	Dorothy Stickney
Jerry Hallam	John Beal

This play comes as a surprise at the end of the theatrical season when nothing in the way of strong drama, built out of human motivation and disdaining easy stage effects, is customarily to be expected. Miss Franken shows, with a point and poignancy that set the first night audience cheering at the end, that it is possible in some circumstances for family ties, philistine inhibitions and comfortable habits to oppress the beauty inherent in the individual. She conveys her theme with forceful restraint that keeps her characters believable. Her play has an undercurrent of implied tragedy which tends to put the spectators in a mood of introspection as to their own attitudes toward relatives.

At Grandma Hallam's flat every Tuesday evening her sons and their wives gather to satisfy her unrelenting sense of possession. She will never let them go free. Stella Hallam, wife of Victor, alone struggles to retrieve the beauty that seven years have all but crushed out of her marriage. Jerry, son of one of Victor's brothers, also yearns to be something on his own—an architect. Stella, alone of the Hallam clan, encourages him and they are drawn together. A scandalous construction is placed on this friendship. In the general blowup that follows, Stella and her husband are reconciled and released from Grandma Hallam's tyranny. The disillusioned Jerry goes his way, but we do not feel that he has been defeated.

The family scenes are instinct with keen characterization, in both the writing and the playing. The sweet selfishness of the matriarch is clearly depicted by Miss Margaret Wycherly. Mr. Glenn Anders imparts with facility his thorough understanding of Victor. Mr. John Beal makes of Jerry a definite symbol of youth, misunderstood and craving encouragement. Miss Dorothy Stickney's Stella is a flower yearning for its place in the sun, and Miss Margaret Hamilton knows how, by a mere glance, to register the cutting retort.

Mr. Beckhard has cast and staged the play so that what is unuttered often speaks louder than the lines. The first act closes in silence as Jerry and Stella, merely looking at each other, forecast the drama that is to come. The second and third acts close in stirring climax. Mr. Cleon Throckmorton's settings reveal on sight what kind of people these Hallams are, people we all know.

E. C. S.

Mr. Ernest Milton as Othello

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE St. James's Theatre, "Othello," by William Shakespeare. Producer, Ernest Milton. Settings and dresses by E. McKnight Kauffer.

Mr. Ernest Milton has long been accorded, by common consent, a prominent place among Shakespearean actors. His Hamlet was, from an intellectual viewpoint, one of the best of recent years; his King Lear was, on the whole, the most satisfying that I have seen. It is no wonder, therefore, that an announcement of "Othello," with Mr. Milton producing and playing the name part, titillated many ears; although one heard, here and there, a whisper that Iago, rather than the Moor, was the rôle for which Mr. Milton would be ideally cast.

The resultant production is thoroughly interesting and enjoyable, intelligently and carefully produced, dramatically acted, richly dressed, and presenting a series of decorative stage pictures upon which Mr. E McKnight Kauffer is to be congratulated. I heard it said that the performance lacked breadth and bigness of style, for so majestic a play. But, granting some truth in the criticism, the production at St. James's atoned by intelligence, and sound technique, for any shortcomings in breadth. Indeed, I can demember few occasions upon which a Shakespearean performance, by a company collected for a particular play, and acting together for the first time, conveyed a truer impression of teamwork and harmonious efficiency.

Mr. Milton's individual effort I liked immensely. Physically, it may be, he is less fully equipped for the part of Othello than either Mr. Wilfrid Walter or Mr. Godfrey Tearle. But Mr. Milton has poise, dignity, a beautiful voice and all the natural-seeming rightness bestowed by a mature technique and a penetrating intelligence. Even his mannerisms of style, which are marked, clash but little, to my thinking, with the exotic Moor whom he presented. The actor's diction, if at moments a hint too swift, held nice varieties of rhythm, subtleties of inflection, significant pauses and a happy knack of emphasis upon the keyword of a sentence, as, for example the *"royal"* ancestry of the noble Moor. Mr. Henry Oscar as Iago soon showed himself to be among the very best "ancients" of recent years, excellent especially in that supreme test of a Shakesperean actor, the soliloquies, for these, not by words alone, but by expressive finger-work and facial play, he conveyed a vivid impression of cruel zest and malignant delight in weaving the plot that should "enmesh them all."

The other parts were well done. Miss Lydia Sherwood, as Desdemona, was most pleasing in her gentle and pathetic innocence; and Miss Athene Syler—hardly big enough, perhaps, at the big moment in attack—overcame admirably, as Emelia, her essentially comedic style. Mr. Nicholas Hannen, not altogether happy with his opening blank verse, played himself well into Cassio. Miss Flora Robson put more meaningfulness into her few moments with Bianca than any other actress I have yet seen in that part.

P. A

Miss Myrna Sharlow, soprano, and Mr. Frederick Jagel, tenor, their season at the Metropolitan Opera closed, are giving a recital at the Town Hall, New York, on the evening of May 3, with Mr. Edwin McArthur assisting at the piano.

Varied Water Color Aims

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

IN RANGE of viewpoint and competence of execution many of the items in the New York Water Color Club's forty-third annual exhibition are of large interest. The show continues until May 9, free, in the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. One has but to take a seat and allow the general impression to make itself felt. Look at these pictures first at a distance and see how well their strong designs, bold hues and atmospheric tonalities carry. There are even portraits here, projecting effects as well as oils, whereas once water color was usually considered too pale for such uses. It was a long time before the Winslow Homer trail to powerful effects in this medium was turned into a highway, but now scores of artists have worked out a large and personal command of this highly emotional and direct means of expression.

Technical Freedom

With their growing technical command, these artists are freeing themselves from slavish imitation, either of nature or of other painters. In picture after picture they are to be seen resolving the scene into its pictorial elements—and improvising, simplifying or accentuating these elements to the varied ends of individual interpretation.

Figures in a park in "Mothers and Children," by Mr. John Alonzo Williams, become a mosaic of spots of color, with the faces kept upon a plane of subservient linear indication. The billowing forms of three toiling figures in a boat in "The Return," by Mr. Eugene Higgins, are echoed in the distant shapes of the rolling hills and waving clouds, a major and minor harmony of volumes. Hills, trees, bushes, houses, bridge and brook in "October," by Mr. Walter Farndon, are crystallized into their dominant hues and presented as constituent elements significant to the whole composition. "The Old Homestead," by Mr. John Wenger, is a complete transcription of a theme from nature into the medium of paint. Here the illusion of form and color is evoked not as nature does it, but as only paint can do it, thus recognizing to the full the means of expression.

Style in the use of color and line distinguishes "Cyclamen," by Miss Paula Eliasoph. "Subway Meditation," by Miss M. Peterson, is reporting and something more, for the artist discovers beauty in the color of the passengers' garments and in the steel walls of the cars, and finds even miniature murals in the background by the simple process of omitting the text of the advertising posters. That ugliness is merely relative is further proved by Mr. Edward R. Strawbridge in "Local Color, Redwood City," wherein the painter has so deepened and vitalized the greens and reds of a group of shambling buildings that they sing against the luminous blue sky. "Greenhouse Corner," by Miss Edith Nagler, captures the evanescent grays of a winter scene and discerns patches of green and maroon in trees and roof tops as accent.

What the Artist Adds

Then there is the lyric note, the mood, largely provided by the artist, in such a picture as "Brittany Farmyard," by Mrs. Helen Simpson Whittemore; Miss Irene Weir's rendering into stained glass tonalities of a southern dawn in "Early Morning, Redlands, La."; Mr. Paul L. Gill's "Pig Iron, Swedland," with its epitomizing of the characterizing masses in tones of heightened brilliancy; Mr. Eliot O'Hara's transposition of the buildings on Wall Street, Manhattan, into almost windowless forms that translate with fresh vision the familiar vista that ends at Trinity Church.

"Under Southern Skies," by Mr. George Pearse Ennis, is awarded the Mrs. Carl Tucker prize of $200 for an accomplishment in water color that is stirring in the big, confident and accurate washes of color with which the palm trees and the vaporous clouds are put in. What knowledge went into this composition, with its sweeping in of the two figures in long, unhesitant strokes! One can but marvel at the way Mr. Ennis dashed in his contrasting and complementary colors with certainty as to their balanced relation when blended in the eye of the observer.

"Bluelace, Verbena, Scabiosa and Hair Bell' is Miss Jean MacLane's assemblage of these blossoms in terms of pure design, a discovery for us of the rhythms of nature in flowers. Harmony of line is the subject of Mr. Antimo Beneduce's "Overhanging Clouds." "Ballard Bridge," by Mrs. Mabel Mason DeBra, defines the red and black of the lines of structural steel seen intermittently through the smoke of a group of foundries. Mr. Henry R. Beekman relishes the geometrical content of a formalized figure against a grilled window in "Plaster Cat." Skyscrapers as silhouetted against the pale evening sky moved Mr. Walton Blodgett to paint "Skyline." An imaginative excursion via form divisionism and abstraction is provided by Mr. Walt Louderbeck in "Homesick American, Paris," a phantasmagoria of things seen and remembered.

One room is given over largely to drawings, etchings, wood engravings and lithographs by such accomplished workers in black-and-white as Mr. Vernon Howe Bailey, Mr. Leo J. Meissner, Mr. J. W. Golinkin, Mr. Frank W. Benson, Miss Jeannette C. Shirk, Mr. Bob Fink, Mr. Kenneth G. How and Miss Marjorie E. Leidy. Associate members this year receive an etching by Mr. Gordon Grant.

In Short

Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer's screen version of Mr. Upton Sinclair's novel, "The Wet Parade," proves to be a frank reporting exposé of the evils of drink both before and after prohibition in the United States. It is difficult to see how the anti-prohibition element can get much comfort from the emphasis in the latter part upon the prevalence of synthetic hard liquors manufactured from denatured alcohol with little or no attempt at removing the poisonous content introduced by the Government to prevent its use as a beverage. Deplorable as are the many sordid incidents, the picture has the merit of honesty in its treatment of enforcement agents as loyal to their tasks. One of the agents helps provide the romantic interest and another is sympathetically humorous as impersonated by Mr. Jimmy Durante. Other players in the strong cast are Misses Dorothy Jordan, Emma Dunn, Myrna Loy, Clara Blandick and Joan Marsh, and Messrs. Walter Huston, Nell Hamilton, Lewis Stone, John Miljan and Robert Young.

Mr. William Haines has a sympathetic part in Metro's "Are You Listening?" a screen drama having to do with radio studios. He plays an announcer who, according to the "Laugh, Clown, Laugh" formula, must carry on despite his domestic unhappiness. There are numerous melodramatic incidents growing out of the leading man's difficulties with the law when he is falsely accused of a crime, with the story winding up after a fashion in a happy ending for the deserving personages.

Miss Fay Bainter and Mr. Frank Conroy are to have the leads in an Edgar Wallace play that is new to New York, "The Man Who Changed His Name," opening at the Broadhurst Theater on May 2.

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EDUCATIONAL

School and Newspaper Join

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens, Ohio

BUSINESS practice of a modern newspaper is being learned first hand by students of Ohio University as a result of a co-operation plan worked out by Gordon K. Bush, publisher of the Athens Messenger, a daily newspaper with 11,000 circulation, and George Starr Lasher, head of the department of journalism. This is an extension of the plan inaugurated over six years ago to give journalism students actual experience in reporting and copy reading on a commercial newspaper, under the supervision of members of the journalism faculty.

Mr. Royal H. Ray joined Ohio University's faculty last September to offer courses in business management, and to direct the students who do laboratory work in the circulation, promotion, advertising, plant supervision and accounting departments. Mr. Ray came to the university from the advertising and promotion departments of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times. Previous to his experience in Florida he was business manager of the Kokomo (Ind.) Dispatch, having worked up to that position by the way of circulation and general advertising managerships. He had also served as local advertising solicitor and reporter and copy reader. He is a graduate of DePauw University.

In and out of grocery stores, asking whether or not the managers have heard of the new type of persimmon that is being grown, into the gas office to get a story on service improvement, then to the president of Ohio University for a personal interview, and then back to the office of the Athens Messenger to write the stories, are all included in a morning's work when one is a journalism student at Ohio University.

City Paper as Laboratory

In their junior and senior years, students in the journalism department of the university spend several hours each day reporting for the city newspaper. The plan is that the city paper be used as a laboratory for students preparing for newspaper work, and the Messenger would get the free services of reporters and copy readers.

There were doubts, of course, as to the practicality of the scheme. The objection was raised that news sources in the city might object to the necessarily frequent change of reporters, and the paper might suffer by printing stories written by inexperienced news gatherers.

Mr. Bush and the administrators of the university agreed, however, that the plan was worth trying. Accordingly, when a $100,000 newspaper plant was erected near the campus, it was with a view to accommodating students. Spacious, well-lighted editorial rooms, fitted with metal furniture, were to be the laboratories where aspiring journalists could get first-hand training and instruction in gathering and writing news.

The managing editor and city editor were added to the pay roll of the university and given the status of part-time instructors. Additional required subjects were added to the students' curriculum in the form of reporting practice and editing practice.

The city editor gives student reporters instructions as to how to cover their beats and write their stories. He stresses the importance of the style sheet, a copy of which is given to each reporter. He assigns regular beats, and posts daily assignments. He even goes with reporters occasionally to assist them in covering their stories. Later he goes over the stories with the student reporter for analysis and criticism.

William Smiley, a graduate of Ohio University, and once editor of the campus publication, the Green and White, is in charge of students of editing and reporting practice. He assigns beats, and supervises the writing and editing of stories. Students in editing write headlines, edit copy and direct make-up under supervision, and are given an opportunity to take full charge of special pages for the Sunday edition.

The entire force is under the supervision of Mr. Charles H. Harris, managing editor. Mr. Harris, also a graduate of Ohio University, has had 25 years' experience in newspaper work. He has been listed as a faculty member of the university for three years. It is he who is largely responsible for the Ohio Blue Pencil Club, an organization for desk and news men in the State.

In connection with their reporting, students keep a scrapbook of their stories which are published. The grade which they receive for their work depends largely on the number of column inches and the quality of the stories they have contributed.

Growing Success

In spite of the pessimistic attitude which at first greeted the plan, its success has grown steadily. The circulation of the paper has increased in spite of a decrease in population, and news sources have coöperated with student reporters as well as, if not better than they would with experienced newspapermen and women. Writing of stories is done conscientiously and accurately, so that a minimum of rewriting and editing is necessary.

Since the beginning of the venture, the department has been unable to fill requests for graduates to accept positions on newspapers throughout the middle West.

Of the men who have been graduated from the department, or who left before graduation, all have entered some field of newspaper or publicity work. Only one woman has chosen another profession. All of these former students attribute their rapid advancement in their work to the training which they received in the university under the laboratory plan.

There has been a steady increase of students and a consistent development of courses. The curriculum has grown from one course in news writing in 1923 to 27 courses.

An outstanding feature of this journalism department is the professional attitude which is apparent among the students. It has been with no little pride, therefore, that the Athens Messenger has often been granted the award for being the best newspaper of its size in Ohio.

'School in the Bush'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

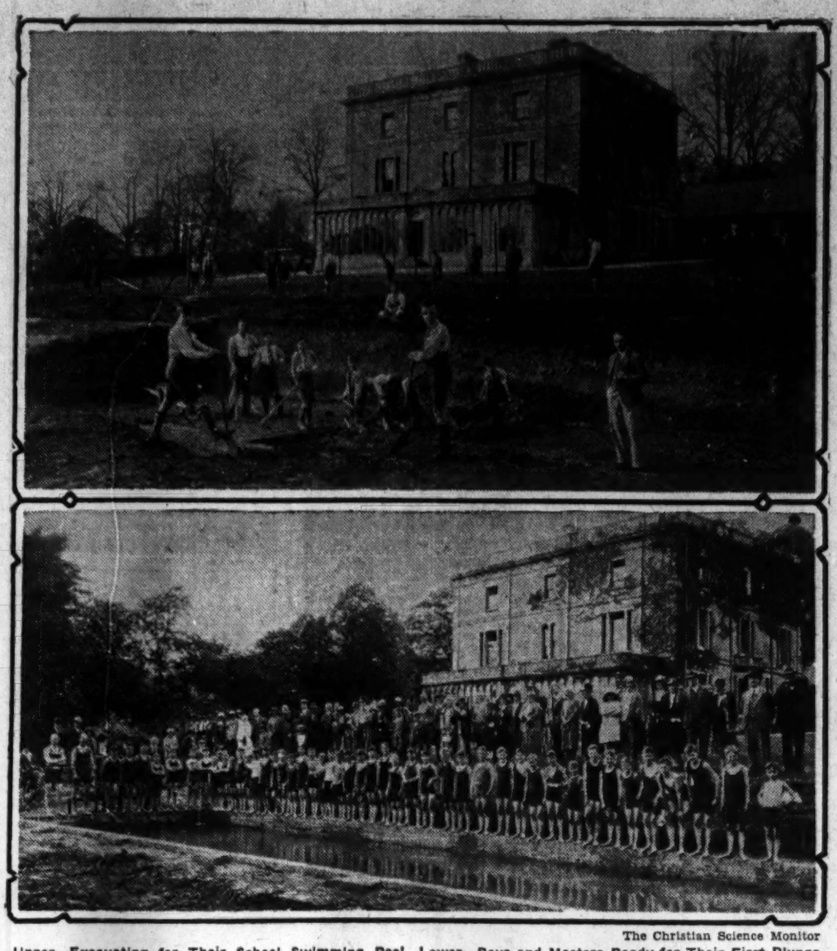
Worcester, S. Af.

A new chapter in the history of Lovedale, the largest native training school institution in Africa, started in February, with the installation of its new principal, Mr. Arthur Wilkie.

This "School in the Bush," as the natives call it, is situated near the town of Alice in the eastern part of the Cape Province, and is really an agglomeration of schools. The grounds extend over three miles in the lower valley of the Tyumie River, and cover 1400 acres. More than 1000 students are trained annually by a staff exceeding 70, drawn from South Africa, Scotland and England. There is a primary department for children—and an occasional adult—up to standard six, with a roll of 450. The secondary school has 200 pupils, all in training as teachers for native village schools. The Industrial Training School provides instruction in carpentry, building, farriery, book-binding and printing. The last named department issues many of the textbooks in English and native languages in use there.

There is a domestic science school for girls, and an engineering department, a fruit culture department, and a large farm. There are many hundreds of boarders of both sexes, the other students being day-scholars. The handsome buildings are largely the creation of the Lovedale building and carpentry sections. This furnishes an interesting analogy with the American practice at the Hampton and Tuskegee institutions, associated with the name of Booker T. Washington.

There is romance and adventure in African education. Among the "young children" in standard five, there is now a young man of 25 who tramped 2000 miles from Nyassaland to attend classes at "the School in the Bush." And no one there was astonished at this! Lovedale has already earned its name.



The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Excavating for Their School Swimming Pool. Lower—Boys and Masters Ready for Their First Plunge.

School Digs Swimming Hole

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

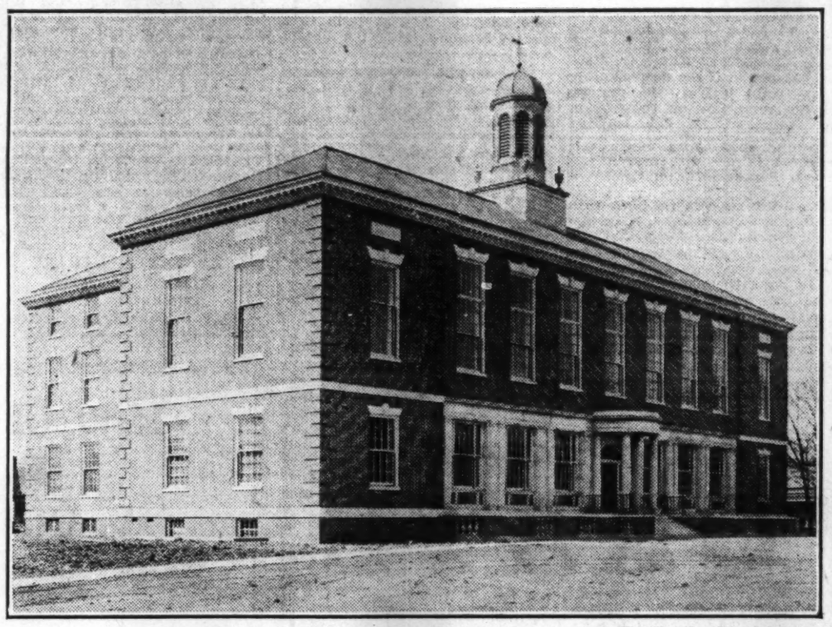
A MIGHTY shout and an equally mighty splash, and 50 boys, with their masters, were swimming, ducking, struggling, in the fine swimming pool they, by their own labors, had made.

The boys and masters at Ryeford Hall, the preparatory house of Wycliffe College, Gloucestershire, England, had excavated a large pool in the school grounds, and done the navvy work for the skilled cement workers who had made it water-tight. Though none of the boys was over 13, they had dug out 200 tons of earth from the hillside and piled it on the down slope so as to make a 25-foot wall; barrowed 15 tons of sand and 40 tons of gravel from the road to the bath side; handed 25,000 bricks down to the skilled workers below (among whom was their headmaster) and hauled 40 tons of bricks from the brick works some half a mile away.

All this took a great deal of hearty effort. Squads were appointed for 40 minutes after breakfast, half an hour before dinner, three-quarters of an hour after football on school days, and all the half holidays. Who says the English don't like work? Not young England.

Other things than good will and energy are needed to build swimming pools, however, and well the headmaster knew it. The distance and dirtiness of the only other available bathing place made him long for a pool of his own, but where was the money to come from? A parent, whose boy was leaving, heard of the need, and promised a substantial sum in gratitude for the training his own boy had received, and that set the ball rolling. Other parents came down and gave cinema shows on winter evenings. The main school sent a donation. The boys were authorized to make collections on cards. Concerts were organized unaided. Finally, a fête was got up which, with the skilled help of boys from the main school, proved to be one of the most enjoyable and profitable events of the summer.

The pool is 60 ft. long by 15 feet wide, and varies in depth from 5ft. 6in. to 2ft. 6in. A row of trees has been planted on the earth wall, and grass will soon be covering the banks. The boys who helped to make that pool will always remember this project for its companionship, and for the courage and labor with which they have endowed their school.



The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta University Library, Built at the Cost of $300,000 Under a Grant From the General Education Board for Use by the Negro Institutions of Atlanta, Ga., Which Is Being Dedicated Today, April 30. In the New Library Are Seats for More Than 400 Readers, Space for 118,000 Books, Seminar and Classrooms for Graduate Students, Librarian's Office and Workrooms, and Spacious Hall for Art Exhibits.

Meeting Negro Library Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta, Ga.

BECAUSE few southern towns and fewer rural communities provide any library facilities for colored people, 89 per cent of the Negro population of the South is without any public library service. In the larger and more progressive centers of population where branch libraries for Negroes have been established, book collections are small and funds for library maintenance are meager. Consequently, many a Negro boy or girl goes to college without ever having been in a library, or having had access to books other than the texts studied in school or the occasional volume borrowed from teacher or pastor.

This situation has stirred the developing Negro college to build up its library, to provide trained librarians, to endeavor to create in students a working knowledge of books. A long step forward toward better facilities for college students is being taken at Atlanta, Ga., where on April 30 the new Atlanta University Library is being dedicated and opened to all college students enrolled in the Negro institutions of higher learning in that city.

Under the grant from the General Education Board, which made this well-stocked and modern library possible, it is provided that the building shall be held and administered by the university, and that it shall be open not only to the students of the university and the two affiliated colleges, Morehouse College for men and Spelman College for women, but equally to those enrolled in the other Negro colleges in Atlanta which have entered into coöperative arrangements with the university. Thus, students in Morris Brown College, Clark University, Gammon Theological Seminary, and the Atlanta School of Social Work will have equal access to the book collections, reading rooms, and other facilities for studious and recreational reading that the library affords.

In the new stately Georgian Colonial building, which stands on a large city square immediately adjoining the campuses of Morehouse and Spelman Colleges in Atlanta's populous West End section, is stack space for 118,000 books, sufficient to care for the university's acquisitions for many years to come; in the several reading rooms are seats for more than 400 students, more than the present enrollment of any one of the coöperating colleges. In the building generous provision has been made for seminar rooms for graduate groups, for offices and work space for a huge and expert library staff. In the basement is an exhibition hall in which occasional art exhibits may be shown.

Special effort has been made in the planning of the building to bring students and books together most effectively. A large reserve book room has been provided with a delivery desk and seats for more than 100 readers. A periodical room with 200 newspapers, magazines and journals, and a "browsing" room with open shelves and easy chairs give students easy access to current publications and to books not on their required reading lists. On the second floor a general reading room with 234 seats provides ample space for students to work in close proximity to the reference collections.

For the benefit of graduate students who are working for advanced degrees—there are 66 such students enrolled in Atlanta University this year—the library seeks to provide ample facilities for research. Seminar rooms furnish quarters for advanced study groups. Through coöperative arrangements with other libraries, volumes and borrowed by the university for the use of individual students.

The administrator of this newest library to be opened in the South will be Miss Charlotte Templeton, formerly public librarian at Greenville, S. C., and one-time secretary of the Georgia State Library Commission. Miss Templeton has served as vice-president of the American Library Association and president of the Southeastern Library Association. It was under her supervision that the first Negro librarians' institute was held in 1930 in connection with the Morehouse-Spelman summer session. Thirty-five librarians serving Negro libraries throughout the South attended this summer session, which was made possible by a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Because of her knowledge of library administration and her first-hand acquaintance with the problem in the South, Miss Templeton's appointment as head of the new library at Atlanta has been widely acclaimed.

Accept thankfully what you are and what you have; and make the best of it.

Do the thing you most dearly love to do, to supplement, reënforce, and enrich your work.

Interrelate all the elements of your life to enable you to be of the highest possible service to your fellow men.

Conquest for Literacy

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The campaign against illiteracy goes on all over the world. In many countries it is being waged with striking success. In Newfoundland during the fall and winter considerable advances have been made through the agency of Opportunity Schools for adults. This type of educational institution has developed in Newfoundland since the authorities investigated both in Europe and America the latest and most successful methods of teaching adults how to read and write.

In the old night schools where adults were formerly taught, the whole atmosphere was that of a day school for children, and this undoubtedly had a deteriorating effect on the adults attending them. The Opportunity Schools, however, are designed to appeal to a sense of adult citizenship, and so far the results have been highly satisfactory. Some students have been taught to read a simple book and to write a letter within two months of attending the classes for the first time.

In Australia illiteracy has practically vanished as a result of the careful attention given to the problem in past years. In 1861 twenty-five out of every hundred people getting married signed the marriage register with a cross; today only one in 5000 is unable to write.

In Bohemia the percentage of illiterates is only just over two; in Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia the proportion is higher, but even here great improvement is being effected. In Egypt only 118 males and 18 females per thousand can read and write; but the spread of elementary education—there are 531,000 children in the Egyptian primary schools—is rapidly eradicating illiteracy.

'Getting' Through the Day

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sturdy little word "get" might almost be termed an "all-purpose" verb, so extremely wide is its scope. In Webster's Unabridged no less than half a page is given to it and its manifold meanings in combination with certain other words. Many of these phrases are idiomatic—that is, they are expressions peculiar to our language and would probably not be intelligible, without explanation, to a foreigner even though he might know the ordinary meaning of each of the words composing the phrases. Note the following: They soon got wind of it; she will soon get her hand in; he has got to do it; she got (cornered) him in an argument.

Many of these expressions are colloquialisms, suitable, that is, only in speech or writing that is informal or conversational; but it must not be thought that they should be entirely discarded on that account. In their proper places such phrases give spirit and vigor to the diction, and their avoidance would entail a distinct loss. There are some of them, however, which good usage does not tolerate. Such is, He has got a wide vocabulary, meaning simply, He has a wide vocabulary; though it is correct to say, He has just got (acquired, purchased) a new radio. Note that "has got" is preferable to "has gotten." Gotten is an old form, and though still heard (chiefly in the United States, according to Webster), it is not considered "good English." Another undesirable Americanism is, I didn't get to go, get to hear it; say rather, I was unable, or not able to go or to hear it.

The following paragraph illustrates the general serviceableness of the word get in its various forms. We may do almost anything—get almost anywhere—with its help, it would seem. While the forms of this verb are used correctly, though for the most part colloquially, in this freakish narration, such an accumulation of "gets" is not, of course, recommended. Most of us are inclined to overwork the word, and it might be a profitable exercise to find suitable substitutes for some of these gets:

Mr. Getter gets up early, and while his wife is getting breakfast, he gets ready for the day. After the morning meal is got out of the way, Mrs. Getter gets out her list of articles that she wishes him to get on his way home from the office. Then he gets his automobile out of the garage, and after some little difficulty in getting under way, drives down to his place of business. Arriving there, he gets out of his car, gets into the elevator, and so to his office. He at once gets to work at his correspondence. He is delighted to find that the firm is getting a large number of orders for a new book that it is getting out; indeed, he can hardly get over his surprise at the avalanche of letters in response to the announcement. He must get off replies at once. There are so many to write that he finds himself getting a bit impatient with his stenographer, who doesn't get on with the work as quickly as he thinks she should. Then she gets flurried, and things seem to be getting into a jumble, when he gets hold of himself, even gets off a joke or two—and the letters get written without further delay. As the office force gets wind of the orders that are pouring in, each of them gets a thrill. Business is getting better! Then one of the assistants gets up from his desk and comes to Mr. Getter with the question, "Have you got time, Mr. Getter, to look over these lists?" "I have time," he replies, pointedly. "I'll do it now, and get it over with." . . . And so on through the busy day, until to his surprise he finds it is getting on toward closing time. Soon he gets into his overcoat, and murmuring to himself, "I've got to get those things at the market," he gets started for home. Promptly at 6 o'clock he gets there, and thus ends Mr. Getter's day of getting, at least so far as it concerns us.

Disarmament for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WITH the Disarmament Conference in full swing, the limitation of armaments and the ultimate attainment of universal peace is a much discussed subject with most people.

It is now the moment for every individual parent to wake up and realize that he has almost as much power for the future solving of this all-important problem as do the eminent statesmen of the world gathered round the conference table at Geneva.

In order to bring about a state of mutual trust and the subsequent eradication of all fear, peace must be made fundamental to human consciousness. This is not a mental outlook that can be attained suddenly. It is a gradual growth and can only be brought about by the careful education of the youth of the nations.

War is but the concentrated expression of hatred, and love is its obvious antidote. It is, therefore, essential that infinite patience and tolerance born of universal love, be inculcated into the children, the future men and women who will comprise the coming citizens of the world. Courage and heroism must be fostered, but from a higher motive than that offered by the battlefield. The adventurous spirit of youth must not be quelled but encouraged along constructive lines. Mr. Wickham Steed as quoted by The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 15, when addressing the twentieth annual conference of educational associations in London, said, in substance: "Peacemaking is the greatest adventure, the biggest revolution, in which human beings ever have engaged . . . in training young people in ways of peace, the adventure of peace presented by far the easiest and most popular course to follow." Here is an adventure worthy of every parent's encouragement. Let every parent start this encouragement by keeping his nursery free from all games connected with war. Let him eliminate all such toys as soldiers, military and naval uniforms, guns, pistols, battleships, and the rest of the war paraphernalia in toys, the originals of which the nations are now endeavoring to limit or abolish.

As a child plays, so he thinks, and vice versa. This seed of disarmament and peace can be sown widely if parents are ready to go even further. Let them make the rule that any child visiting their home and bringing with them any such toy shall be lovingly requested to "Disarm!" upon entering the front door, thus safeguarding the home and the nursery from invasion by a war-like idea.

There is yet another avenue by which the war thought can be prevented from entering the child mind; that is by wise supervision of its reading. Here an appreciation of the adventurous wonders of the world of invention and science can be awakened and fostered, to the ultimate obliteration of the all-too-common thirst for stories of battle and murder. This type of reading will incidentally produce a public educated to a higher form of literature and art than that of the gangster film.

Love is the foundation of this form of education; love that gradually builds up a character, firm of purpose and under all circumstances self-controlled. Having this individual self-control, the countries will attain a national self-control.

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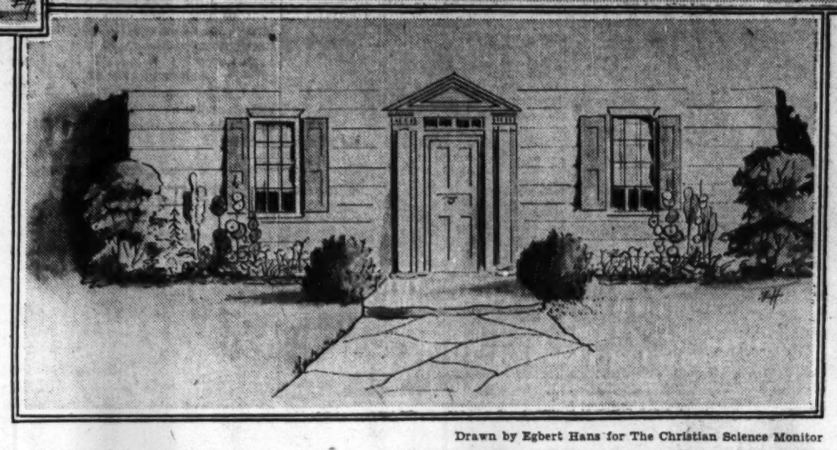

Drawn by Egbert Hans for The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Home Where Existing Trees and Shrubs Are Complete Setting. With Foundation Planting a Mere Detail Within Picture. Center—Irregular Building Lines Call for Similar Planting Masses. Right—Let Slender Dogwood or Redbud Lean Out of Building Recess or Chimney Corner, Breaking and Softening Building and Roof-lines. Below—Lilacs at Corners and Boxwood Framing the Door, a Wall Bed of Hollyhocks and Delphiniums and Your Colonial Style House Would Please Americans of an Earlier Day.

This 'Foundation Planting'

By EGBERT HANS
Of Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Design
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

SAID my friend as we looked over the grounds of his newly built house: "I am afraid that we will have to wait for a garden. . . . Of course I must do some 'foundation planting,' and that is all I can afford this year."

Now it happens that my friend's house is built of stone from cellar bottom to roof, so that there really is no definite foundation line. Yet to such an extent has the term "foundation planting" taken hold of the American public that it is outliving its original purpose: if there were a reason for the latter, the justification for its present-day overemphasis seems very doubtful.

Foundation planting is the one truly American feature of home beautification, undoubtedly because it deals with a typical American building condition.

In Europe only temporary quarters are built of wood. In America some of the finest homes have been and are still being constructed of wood, upon foundations of brick, stone or cement. A rather exaggerated caution to insure proper drainage together with economy in excavation cause these foundations to be raised more or less above the surrounding ground level. Thus the demarcation line between house and foundation is quite obvious while the latter's visible part pierced by ugly cellar windows is all but beautiful. No wonder then that this was "planted out"—and hence the "foundation planting." Many houses appear to rest upon the feathery foliage of an unbroken "foundation planting" rather than on solid ground. Large sums of money are spent on numerous small evergreens, bought at their "face value" without knowledge of their eventual growth and causing frequent removals and replacements as one after the other members of these potential forests outgrow their places. Frequently, as it proved to be in my friend's case, more money is spent for a foundation planting which one "must have" than is needed for a garden which one wants and cannot afford.

The term and idea of foundation planting needs to be substituted by a conception of "house planting" that will not only plant out the foundation but will include the house sky line and the background or setting, considering the whole as a single but complete picture.

This should really begin with the design of the house; a building so conceived in form and outline that it will "fit" the lie of the land on which it is to stand: irregular roof lines conforming with an irregular topography. One may grade his lot to suit his house—but he can hardly expect to alter the whole countryside, and irregular topography usually extends beyond the lot lines. Balance and symmetry in building lines call for level grounds. Likewise should the planting about the house, from foundation to roof, strengthen and further emphasize the architect's reasons for his design. Irregularity in building lines calls for irregularity in planting masses and texture, in order that the picture may be consistent. Where height is needed plant poplars or tall cedars—while low-branched and flat-topped flowering crabs and wide-spreading dwarf evergreens, such as the Japanese yews or the junipers, will create a distinct graduation in height and a downward emphasis wherever this is desired.

Frequently the character of a house is mainly expressed by a beautiful doorway, and one quite justly seeks to frame this beauty with a formal and well balanced planting of carefully selected evergreens, preferably single specimens of the upright or globular type. Avoid "spotty" and overloaded groups lest the "frame" should outdo the picture.

Other houses appear somewhat of a puzzle to the stranger at the gate, and one is tempted to so arrange the planting as to cause further demands to be made upon the imagination. Sometimes a wealth of existing vegetation, trees and shrubs and especially large trees, provide so beautiful and suitable a setting for the house that mere foundation planting becomes an insignificant detail, which, if overdone, competes with the larger view by being made a "picture within the picture."

It is then very obvious that standardized foundation plantings do not adequately cover the "house planting" problem. There is need for more of the latter and less of the former and the wide-awake nursery may take advantage of the increasing demand that can be created by a fuller conception of the home picture as a whole.

There are certain rules that will cover most cases. First, save and protect all trees and shrubs that are on the lot, and locate the house with reference to their existing setting which can then be further reduced or increased in making the finished picture. How often, during the so-called clearing process which precedes the building operations, are the "coral berries" or the "Nanny bushes" destroyed to make room for the like plants brought in by the landscape man or nurseryman under the more elaborate names of "symphorycarpus" and "Viburnum." Do not hide all of the foundation by planting. If all of it must be hidden use vines in the intermittent spaces. They will not destroy the impression that the house rises out of and is one with solid earth.

Be as consistent outside the house as you are inside. You are anxious to furnish your Colonial house according to the period it represents. Show the same care and thought outside. Good old-fashioned lilacs at the corners, a pair of fine boxwood plants to frame the doorway, a wall bed with hollyhocks, delphinium and annuals make a Colonial foundation planting that would undoubtedly please the ancestor whose architecture you honor. If the door planting is low—plant high at the corners, and vice versa, to avoid competition and monotony. Support building height by plant height, unless, as is exceptionally the case, emphasis is sought and secured by means of contrast.

The house of irregular plan, with building nooks or recesses, offers unusual opportunities for picturesque house planting. Let a slender dogwood or redbud, specially selected for its form or trimmed to fit the place, lean out of this nook or the outside chimney corner, allowing its bloom and lacy outline of limbs and twigs to break and soften building and roof line.

My Garden Hobby

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

Dear Editor:

We have a glass house, a quite small glass house, where we start our seeds, and grow tomatoes; but, our more lively interest is given to the five or six toads that live there. We have had three of them for several years—Sammy, David, and Goliath. When we take in their breakfast of worms to them, they come hopping down the path to meet us. They are so tame that they will stay closely by our hands while we feed them. We flatter ourselves, and perhaps them also, that they know their names, for they come when called. A goodly part of the toad calendar is spent in sleep, so we give attention to some all-the-year-round guests.

We feed the birds. By birds we mean anything with feathers that comes to partake of what we give. Pigeons, sparrows, and even grackles, are permitted to enjoy the table spread with bread, corn, seeds, and titbits, and the dish of water. In freezing weather I have seen my mother thaw the water for them every hour, and sometimes every half-hour. People warned us that the birds would be destructive in the summer, but our experience has been that they have only destroyed caterpillars, and such-like pests. Their friendliness in the summer time alone would reward us for our trouble in the winter. When we have tea parties in the garden, our guests marvel when they notice the little birds chirping at them from near-by branches, while the pigeons solemnly inspect them as they walk around their chairs.

(Miss) C. O. H.

* * *

Phoenix, Ariz.

Dear Garden Lovers:

So much of good has come to me through this column that I can no longer keep silent. American Beauty roses are my joy and pride. In the spring, very early, they are covered with a profusion of blooms, and they bloom all summer; but it is in the autumn that they are loveliest. Then their stems are long and heavy, and their buds thick and fragrant. How much I enjoy sharing a bud now and then with a friend who is not blessed with a rose garden. We usually have our last good bouquet at Thanksgiving time, though sometimes the weather is so mild that a few are still bravely blooming at the Christmas season.

We generally plant our spring blooming annuals here in the autumn. Then in the spring at the first touch of warmth, they grow up and put on a blooming campaign that carries on into the hot sultry days of summer.

Sweet peas are my favoritte spring blooming flowers, and the greatest beauty I have yet been able to accomplish—or assemble, I might say—is to fill to overflowing a bright yellow willow-ware bowl I have with long-stemmed sweet peas. It is indeed a feast to the eyes.

(Mrs.) N. B. T.

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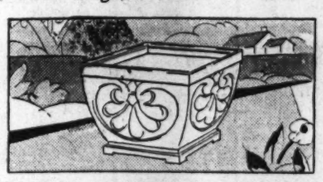

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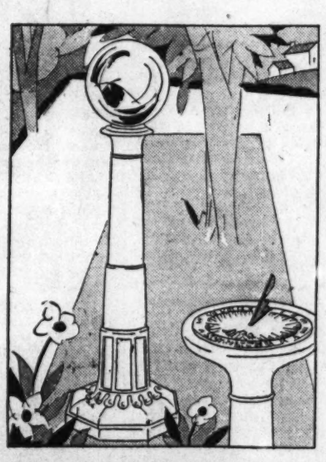

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

On Virginia's Eastern Shore

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT COMES as a matter of course that those sections of the country which were especially identified with the career of George Washington feel particularly conscious of their geographical importance in this bicentennial year.

Without in the least minimizing what other parts of the United States may mean to this relationship, it is beyond doubt that on the eastern shore of the peninsula which extends from Pennsylvania on the north to Cape Charles in the south, are to be found some of the most interesting homes dating to even before Revolutionary times, and where the colonial atmosphere still clings affectionately to the countryside. In this peninsula, which includes within its borders all of Delaware and parts of Maryland and Virginia, one is likely to forget the flight of time. For, in spite of modern innovations throughout the region, on every side tradition points to that other period of the old régime of great estates and society of the grand manner.

A typical example of a lesser colonial estate, which has retained much of its old-time flavor and yet is a distinct ornament to the many acres of which it is the center, is "Warwick," in Accomac County, Virginia. Located on Upshur Neck, this name in itself recalls many stirring incidents of pre-Revolutionary times. One day in 1642 two brothers, Abel and Arthur Upshur, ventured from their English home to a near-by seaport. From there, it is said, they were taken by force to America. From then to the present time, the name of Upshur rings true to American idealism.

Martha Dandridge Washington, through her previous marriage to Daniel Parke Custis, was the forebear of that Admiral John Henry Upshur who distinguished himself through his entire naval career. His son, George L. Upshur, is today the oldest living descendant of Martha Washington—her great-great-great-grandson. History tells with what tenderness Colonel Washington accepted as his own the two children—John Park Custis and Martha Custis.

The two Virginia counties on the eastern shore, Accomac and Northampton, vie with each other in historical mementos. Both are washed by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and Chesapeake Bay to the west. From the Maryland border to the southmost point at Kiptopeke, the one in search of things of antiquarian interest will not be disappointed. In nooks and corners of the countryside are to be found more than one colonial relic which money cannot induce the owners to part with because of their intrinsic historical worth and as belonging to the particular neighborhood.

Judging merely from its somewhat unpretentious exterior, you would hardly expect to find, within the solid walls of "Warwick," rooms that for their size and general layout would be a credit to a great mansion. Yet such is the case. And it is the particular pride of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Whitelaw, whose home it has been since 1927, to make the house retain as much as possible of that colonial atmosphere which made the estate one of the great landed properties in days gone by. It is believed that this estate is one of the oldest settlements in that part of the United States. Part of its history reads that in 1662 the site was bought by Arthur Upshur from the king of the Machipongas Indians for "four good fur coats."

Aside from the historical association of "Warwick," and of Accomac County as a whole, there is a beauty about this part of the peninsula which entitles it to be more largely known. Lovers of the open spaces can here find much to interest them.

As a means toward preserving the historical character of Virginia, both on the mainland and on the peninsula, the State of Virginia has erected along the main state highways approximately one thousand historical markers which serve to point out to visitors the hundreds of shrines, battlefields and other places of interest. These markers are of metal with inscriptions on both sides.

The Christian Science Monitor

The living room of Warwick is simply and comfortably furnished, retaining something of the manner that belonged to its early years

Warwick, a modest and attractive eighteenth-century house in Accomac County, Virginia, on the eastern peninsula

Summer's Styles at Winter Show

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

AT LAST home makers and amateurs in interior decoration are to break through a very old custom and be allowed to cross the threshold of the American Furniture Mart in Chicago. After the regular show next July, this building, housing some 700 wholesale furniture exhibits, is to be open to the public for one week, it was recently announced.

Already quite curious to see the displays spread over seventeen floors of this very important wholesale buying center, women especially interested in the new twists and turns of fashion in home furnishings are eagerly awaiting the seven-day treat. At the January show, where as usual only buyers were allowed, novel color combinations, new treatment of old materials, and style trends were observed.

Federal furniture in increasing amounts is to be shown in 1932 as a tribute to George Washington in connection with the bicentennial celebration. Copies of Washington's flat top desk with pigeon hole ends, which he used in the City Hall in New York, will doubtless appear in many retail windows this coming year. Small mahogany tables, one an adaptation of a dumb waiter, the right height for lamps, are creeping into the foreground with other occasional pieces copied from this period. The term "Federal" has been applied to the American styles of 1789 to 1810.

From time immemorial wood no doubt has been considered the main material from which to make chairs and tables, bureaus and beds. But each season some new material or some new treatment of an old material is introduced. Steel tubing, aluminum tubing, chromium plated steel, and now copper plated steel are being used in the framework of furniture.

Rattan, which for years has kept to its own yellowish glossy finish now has three new finishes—walnut, mahogany, and maple, as well as a shiny surface to simulate metal. Queerly enough, some of the rattan looks like steel while some of the steel, after it is put through certain processes giving it bulges and knotty sections, looks like rattan.

Radios, which have been installed in grandfather clocks, tables, and bookcases, have found a new friend in kitchen furniture. The five-tube set is placed on the table surface of the cabinet while the dynamic speaker is back of the upper door. This second radio is apparently desirable in some homes, where the living room set is so far away that the housewife cannot listen in and at the same time continue her culinary duties.

Davenports are made by one manufacturer in such a way that each seat is a separate unit of the whole. When a second person sits down it does not in any way tip or rock the one already seated. The secret is that instead of a coil spring seat beneath the cushions the base of the davenport is made of strips of steel webbing attached to short springs at each end. These bands allow a ready shifting of body weight from one position to another and make sitting on the rim between two cushions practically as comfortable as on the center of the seat.

New color combinations are usually eagerly sought in home furnishings. Blue, it is claimed by one authority, is to gradually replace green which has been so popular with rust for several seasons, although it is admitted that blue will be a more difficult tone to work with than the more neutral green.

Brown and white with touches of green and orange were suggested for a bedroom as a color scheme getting away from the conventional light blues, rose and yellow. White is still considered quite smart in lamps, porcelain figurines and other room accessories.

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For Buyers of Old Silver

PROBABLY the most prevalent form of fraud practiced in England is that in which old marks are cut from some specimen of early silver which, having been damaged, is of comparatively little value. . . .

But, during the past few years, a far more pernicious form of fraud, and one unfortunately difficult to control, has appeared in the United States. . . . Early in 1929 the estate of a prominent resident in New York sought to dispose of some of his plate. Among this were 12 silver plates of the style found dating from the later Georgian period, and purporting to bear the London hallmarks for 1787, and the mark of John Wakelin and William Taylor working together as the makers. These plates were submitted to Mr. D'Arcy who, having examined them, came to the conclusion that the marks were forgeries. . . . He personally took the 12 plates to London where they were examined and again pronounced forgeries by Mr. Arthur D. Bishop, the London assay master. . . . Upon his return to New York Mr. D'Arcy consulted with the executors of the late owner of the plates and obtained the name of the man from whom they had been originally purchased. This man was also requested to furnish a duplicate of the invoice, which stated the plates were formerly in the possession of the Earl of Dudley. The invoice was handed to the United States customs authorities, one of whose inspectors visited the shop at which the plates had been bought. . . .

After looking around the shop for a time, the United States inspector said, "In 1925 you sold a dozen Georgian silver plates to Mr. ——. Could you tell me the approximate date you imported them from England? We want to trace them in our customs records."

The British-born, non-English distributor of forged silver smiled quite complacently as he said, "I didn't import 'em. I had 'em made here and you can do nothing about it. There's no law in America to prevent anyone reproducing the English hall-marks." . . .

And it is not difficult to picture the contentment of the dishonest dealer after the inspector had left. But that contentment was short lived; he had overlooked the invoice describing the 12 plates as "from the collection of the Earl of Dudley"; and the United States authorities, though unable to take any proceedings against the actual forging of the hall-marks, were not slow to invoke their law which makes it a criminal offense to send false information through the mails with intent to defraud.—From "Domestic Silver of Great Britain and Ireland," by Edward Wenham.

Trends of the Season

FOR the living room, walnut seems quite the most popular wood for new furniture just now. The sofa and chair ensemble is especially good for the small living room. Up-to-date coverings for these pieces include frieze, friezettes, tapestries, brocatelles, velour and mohair.

For the bedroom nothing is better than maple in early American style. The mirrors are hung over the chest of drawers and the dressing table. A small butterfly table may be included.

Something rather new in home painting of furniture is for the home decorator to finish pieces for the small dining room or dinette. The set consists of a refectory table with a linoleum top, two benches and a hutch cabinet in Welsh style, for dishes. The linoleum table top is waterproof, of course, cemented over felt almost flush to the molding which edges the table top. The idea is to omit either a cloth or runners and have an immaculate table. The linoleum comes in several patterns to harmonize with an antique finish.

In draperies, pinch pleats are in vogue. Flowered linen is frequently sateen lined to add weight. Chintz in gingham design is offered for the bedroom. A surprising number of standard window and door sizes come in ready, made draperies of velour, damask and the daintier weaves.

Features of new easy chairs are the pillow back and loose cushions which are either down or hair filled. Even many occasional chairs have the seat cushions loose.

Studio divans are made still more attractive, one new design opening into twin beds. A chaise-longue of stick willow is compact enough for a fire-escape balcony.

There is a steady tendency to combine two or more pieces for space saving. Thus, tables and lamps, bookcases and tables, an electric clock in a pier case, are seen.

A seamless carpet is really a rug measuring 10x14 feet, but it gives the effect of being custom laid. Coming in plain colors, it is excellent for enlarging the appearance of a small living room.

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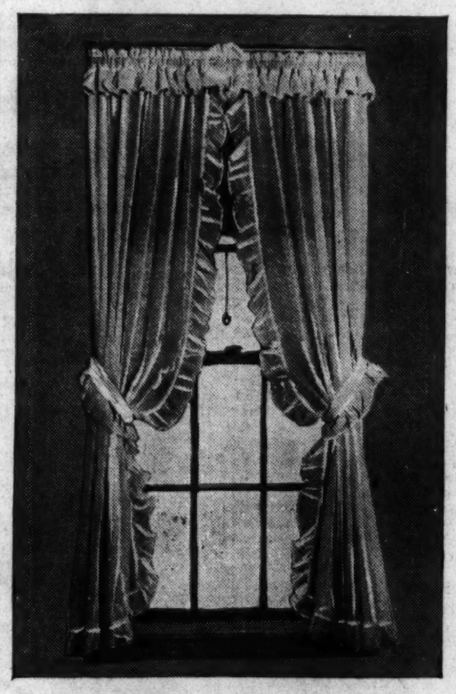

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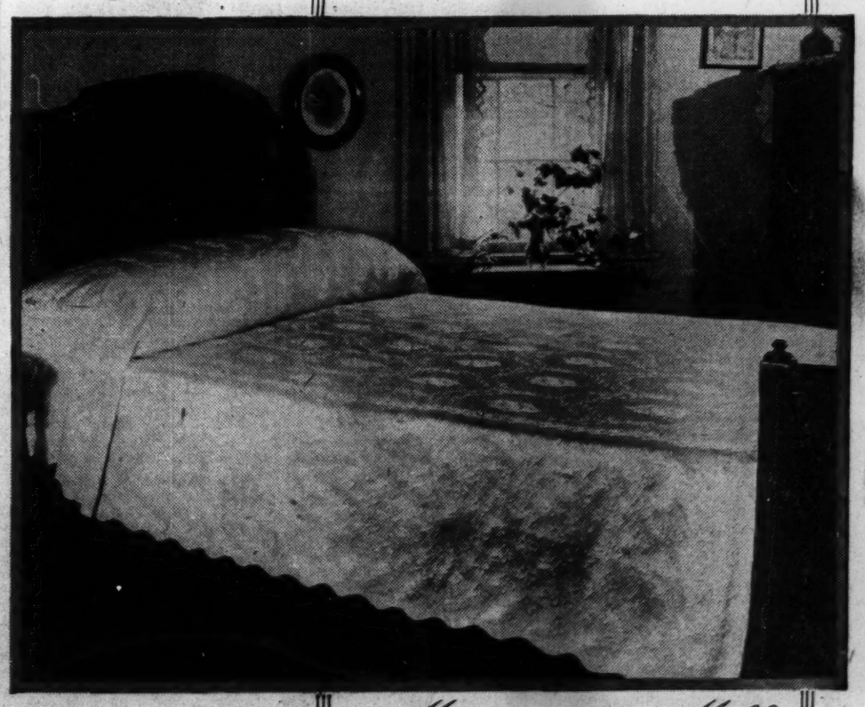

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Citizen of Europe

Views and Reviews, by Havelock Ellis. London: Desmond Harmsworth. 10s. 6d. net.

DR. ELLIS'S collection of essays and reviews written between 1884 and 1919 is an interesting commentary on his work, especially in the sense that it illustrates the saying that the revolutions of yesterday are the commonplaces of today. He was revolutionary because he believed that "the day of external revolutions has passed, that the only revolution now possible is the most fundamental of all, the revolution of the human spirit." This was written in the nineties. He could not foresee the Russian revolution and its still unexhausted social implications. Yet precisely because he was concerned with individuals, their history and the relation of their problems to the "revolution of the spirit," he is in much closer touch with this generation than its father-prophets, Messrs. Shaw and Wells. They have had their revolution and have not gone beyond it. Dr. Ellis has in the above sentence jumped 1917 and is with us still. In common with them he was, of course, a fervent advocate of feminine emancipation, but with this difference that he advocated, roughly, "a union of the old Hellenic and Christian ideals with a third thing which is the outcome of today and is bound up with equal freedom for men and women."

* * *

These papers also reveal him as bringing into criticism the element of objective inquiry, holding that "the proper study of mankind is man," and asking from biographers not merely an account and study of a man's work, ideas, and eminence, but as many facts as possible about the life of the man himself. Many of the papers in this volume discuss aspects of this question, and all are pendants to his monumental "Study in the Nature of the British Genius"—of which incidentally it is time we had a cheap edition. Students of genius ask invariably who was the father of the great man. Dr. Ellis declared the mother to be of equal importance. Much was and still is written of the advantages of pure race. It is a view which Unamuno has thoroughly denounced in his "Essays"; and Dr. Ellis's investigations in England led him to similar if modified conclusions. Great writers and artists, he concluded, are commonly of mixed race and from border countries where mixture is probable if not always traceable; great politicians and natural scientists, usually pure-blooded. He generalizes to the extent of saying that the Swedes, a notably pure race, have produced no great imaginative writers—a generalization which, strangely overlooks Strindberg, who was well-known and even notorious when this essay was written. But perhaps Dr. Ellis did not regard Strindberg as a great imaginative writer?

* * *

This new approach to the lives of great men—and Dr. Ellis was not of course interested in the racial question alone and was well aware of the dangers of the method—opened the way for an attack on traditional biographical methods. In "An Open Letter to Biographers" we find him complaining that half the time they are writing history and that theirs is not even a good method of writing history. He wanted the man, and in this he was a forerunner of the modern biographical school. So do revolutions become commonplaces. He was opposed to the chronique scandaleuse but he had no patience with those who suppress the weaknesses of their subjects:

"Nothing shall induce you to admit that your Achilles had a vulnerable heel?—And yet, if you rightly consider the matter, without that heel Achilles would have been no hero at all."

The outstanding characteristic of this book is the European range of its interest. German, Dutch, Scandinavian, French and Spanish writers come within its range, and without in the least giving one an impression of flashy and superficial cosmopolitanism. Two papers stand out: one on Blasco Ibañez which although written before that author's bad cosmopolitan phase, remains the best account of the man we have in English; the second, a critical estimate of Browning. After accepting the definition of Browning as a "poet who stuttered," a man of great blustering energy expressing itself inevitably in the grotesque, he writes:

"Yet let us turn to the great artists, whose mastery is universally acknowledged: whatever the form of their art may have been, the grotesque has fallen away to an altogether subordinate place: there are no heavy chunks of unworked material, no sharp points sticking out, even energy is no more visible, being absorbed into securing the perfect adjustment of each part to the whole. . . . 'I was ever a fighter'—that saying was never heard from the lips of a supreme artist."

There is a great deal of the Socratic cunning in Dr. Ellis's clear and often beautiful prose. He has been overshadowed by more sensational personalities, but he remains one of the few truly European figures of the last 50 years. V. S. P.

The Christian Science Monitor

LAURA ADAMS ARMER
Author of "Waterless Mountain" (Longmans Green), Which Has Been Awarded the Newbery Medal for 1931. The Book Was Reviewed in These Columns Sept. 19, 1931.

The Cockpit of Asia

A Review by E. M. GULL
London Secretary of the China Association

Manchuria, by Col. P. T. Etherton and H. Hessell Tiltman. London: Jarrolds. 12s. 6d. net.

A PARADOX has been defined as a truth standing on its head to attract attention. This book on Manchuria is a good one in spite of standing very frequently on its head—in spite, that is to say, of glaring inaccuracies and slipshod mistakes. It is a good book because it tells a big story in a simple way; because it deals with the essential issues of the Manchurian question realistically and in accordance with the main facts, and because it is, on the whole, fair. Moreover, the authors succeed in conveying to the reader—who is quite obviously expected to be a "general" reader and not a specialist—the fascination which Manchuria exercises over most of those who know the country, the present reviewer amongst them.

It is a pity that a book with so many good qualities should not have been more carefully written, or at least more carefully revised. To say, for instance, as is said on page 90, that the authenticity of the Tanaka memorial has not been denied, "contrary to the usual practice with matters of this nature," is to ignore the official denial issued from the Japanese Embassy in London and published on Nov. 7, 1931. Even if the authors missed the denial, they might have been expected to examine the document carefully before treating it as seriously as they do, and had they done so, verifying such a simple fact, for instance, as whether Prince Yamagata was or was not alive when he is alleged to have been at a conference, they would not have relied upon the so-called memorial at all.

Moreover, had they taken a little more trouble, they could scarcely have given (p. 121) the date of the protocol attached to the Treaty of Peking—one of the fundamental agreements governing Japan's rights in Manchuria—as 1915 when the right date is 1905; or have misquoted (badly, p. 124) Article 3 of the 1915 treaty; or mixed up (p. 122) Anglo-American negotiations for the construction of a line from Chinchou to Aigun with Chinese construction of one from Tahushan to Tungliao; or failed to bring out (p. 123) the relationship of that line to the Taonan-Angangchi railway on the one hand and the port of Hulutao on the other; or made the astonishing assertion (p. 136) that Hulutao has handled millions of pounds' worth of trade which formerly went to Dalny, when in fact the port is not yet a going concern; or referred to Manchuria as a nation (p 238) or talked of her bandits as Hunhutza (p. 51) when they are called Hunghutzu—hung meaning red, and hu beard; or referred to the scramble for territory between 1896-98 without any indication whatsoever that Great Britain joined in the game; or allege that Russia had got Mongolia into her clutches in 1905 (p. 119); or have passed a sentence such as this, "the Chinese are paying the penalty of neglect of modern ideas and to adjust themselves to modern conditions."

Still, with all these faults, the book is a good book, just as a paradox is often an inverted truth.

Fruits of a Life's Work

The Life and Work of Goethe, by J. G. Robertson. London: Routledge. 12s. 6d. net.

THE Goethe centenary has brought a rain of books. They have added a snowcap to the mountain of Goethe literature. It was inevitable that Professor Robertson should have something to say at this time, for he knows as much as any living man about the subject. His life has been dedicated to it. For 40 years he has been associated with the English Goethe Society. He began in early life to study the works of the poet, urged thereto by "the greatest British apostle of Goethe, Carlyle." He is now president of the society, which is to be complimented on having his crowning work dedicated to it. For such is his new book. Six years ago he published a book that was mainly biographical, and the literary criticism it offered was scanty and summary. He has now supplemented this with a fuller discussion of Goethe's writings.

The result is a noble tribute to the genius of a man who is rightly called the last of the giants. For Goethe lived at a time when the old order was giving place to the new. Knowledge was breaking out from its circumscribed classical confines within the boundaries of theology, philosophy, the arts and the deductive sciences. Eclectic experiment in natural science, and its counterpart, romanticism in art, were to carry the activities of the human mind during the nineteenth century over so wide a field that no single intelligence could envisage them. No longer would one man be able "to take the universe of knowledge for his province."

Goethe began by doing so, for he was born into a Europe still held within the matrix of the Renaissance culture, still within the political form of the Holy Roman Empire. He spent the first half of his life in that environment. During the second half, that environment burst asunder. The age of materialist industrialism had begun, and the necessities of that age demanded specialists in all departments, experts who were to push their way in blinkers along their chosen paths far out of sight of the man who, like Goethe, chose to remain at the center of human thought.

It may be that with these developments round him, he felt less and less grip over the widening realms of knowledge which in his Faust-like youth he thought he had conquered. In that sense of loss and consequent bewilderment we may see a cause for his increasing defensiveness and conservatism.

Professor Robertson, who is a Romantic at heart, deplores the cooling of Goethe's youthful fires; he believes that "the divine afflatus in great measure evaporated; and the greatest spirit in Europe petrified into a German 'Geheimrat'—pompous, magisterial, dictatorial." May it not have been that Goethe saw the necessity for restricting his range, since intellectual universality was no longer possible? May it not be that with increased wisdom he learned the humility which leads to classicism in art, a humility doubly necessary because of the enormous expansion of the field of objective knowledge? Is Professor Robertson right in saying that "as Goethe grew in wisdom, it was paid for at the cost of his productive genius as a poet"? Surely the answer to that depends upon the poetic value which we put upon the Second Part of "Faust," wherein the direction of modern poetry toward an anti-democratic intellectual isolation is foreshadowed? But it is an impertinence to question Professor Robertson's theories. Goethe is so vast a being that a thousand conflicting views can be held about him, and still the unity remain unbroken.

RICHARD CHURCH

Working for the Soviets

Working for the Soviets, by Walter Arnold Rukeyser. New York: Covici, Friede. $3.

AMERICAN engineers by the thousand have worked in the Soviet Union at one time or another in the last few years. Now one of them has set down in a lively and readable book his experiences as chief foreign consultant employed by the Soviet Government in its main asbestos field. Mr. Rukeyser's work took him to Asbest, a little town in the Urals, on the border between European and Asiatic Russia, where he and his wife were the only English-speaking persons. From his narrative, which is candid without being notably biased in one direction or another, one can learn a good deal about the problems which confront the foreign specialist in Russia, both in his professional work and in his everyday living conditions.

* * *

Mr. Rukeyser strikes a note which is often heard in the conversations of American engineers in Russia when he points out that the American engineer is accustomed to work on construction projects with a minimum of written reports, figures, charts and diagrams, while the Russian revels in this theoretical side of engineering and is inclined to suspect the validity of any project that is made to appear too simple. Mr. Rukeyser has a good deal to say about the activities of the Gay-Pay-Oo, or Political Police, which hangs like a sword of Damocles over the head of the old engineer suspected of sabotage. While he gives vivid pictures of the state of abject terror to which some of the Russian engineers with whom he came into contact were reduced, he expresses an opinion which, from the Soviet standpoint, would fully justify the stern methods which have been used when he writes:

"That there is a great deal of premeditated sabotage going on in Russia today to a much lesser degree) on the part of those antagonistic to the present régime is obvious to most of the American specialists in Russia with whom I have discussed the matter."

* * *

Mr. Rukeyser believes that the Soviet Five-Year Plan has achieved a substantial measure of success, especially if such a handicap as the world-wide fall in prices is taken into account. He expresses the opinion that Russia has already become a dominant factor in the production of raw materials and grain, but scouts the idea of a "Red trade menace" in the field of manufactured goods, pointing to the low quality of Soviet manufactured products and the vast unsatisfied internal needs of the population.

The reader of Mr. Rukeyser's book will find an abundance of the sights, sounds and smells of life in Russia. He will learn something of the technique of travel, of the ups and downs of the bill-of-fare on railroad dining cars and in provincial h tels, of the thrill that comes from successfully boarding a chronically overcrowded train at a wayside station.

* * *

At the same time the book contains some of the 'naccuracies that are almost inevitable in the writing of a man who was first of all a ·ch.nical specialist and only incidentally an observer of Russian life. Leningrad has not, as Mr. Rukeyser asserts, "lost several hundred thou·d of its population," but has grown substantially, by comparison with pre-war times. There is in Moscow no "Georgian Playhouse, where bloodcurdlers are given in the Georgian language." The reference to the "quarters where Nicholas II lived when Kolchak and his Whites were besieging the Reds" is anachronistic; the Tsar and the members of his family were executed before there was any siege of Ekaterinburg and several months before Kolchak's régime came into existence. Some of the author's generalizations about pre-war Russian conditions, with which he is admittedly personally unfamiliar, would seem to be rather loose and sweeping. Mr. Rukeyser has a habit of sprinkling his pages with Russian words, so curiously spelled as to give a very mistaken idea of their proper pronunciation. There are legitimate differences of opinion as to how some Russian letters and sounds may best be rendered in English. But nothing short of complete ignorance of the Russian written language can excuse such distortions as zoftrig for zaftrak (breakfast or luncheon); stolovaria for stolovaya (restaurant); sliatky for sladky (sweet); ibisiano for obyezyana (monkey); osgaritzi for ogurtzi (cucumbers), etc. W. H. C.

An Imperturbable German

Thoughts on Germany, by Richard von Kühlmann. Translated by Eric Sutton. London and New York: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net; $3.

HERR VON KUHLMANN was second in command at the German Embassy in London when the war broke out. He now plays an influential if inconspicuous part in his country's industrial and financial affairs, a diversion from "the career" for which he had marked himself out by his successful conduct of the negotiations over the Berlin-Bagdad railroad scheme that led to an amicable settlement which was to be signed on Aug. 4, 1914. That combination of diplomatist and business head is clearly visible in this measured analysis of things German before and after the cataclysm. It is rare indeed nowadays to find a German who can take such a calm and dispassionate view of his country's fate and future.

Suave, imperturbable and cultured Herr von Kühlmann recks nothing of the mental torment which has taken hold of many of his countrymen. He recognizes, it is true, that Germany's need of short-term credits places her in "a position of terrible dependence" on the swirl of international politics, but he accepts the situation as the natural sequel of a lost war and an accumulated foreign debt. Not for him any intimation that present discontents can be remedied by a radical recasting of the political mold, still less that the frozen credits and recurrent business failures herald "the end of capitalism." He takes the strictly orthodox line that economic exigencies sooner or later will compel a mutually satisfactory adjustment of Franco-German relations and of the other contingent problems of Europe.

What he does advocate, however—and most foreign observers would agree with him—is reform of the Weimar Constitution in two essential particulars. He would get rid of the voting system of proportional representation, and he would substitute the normal parliamentary device of two houses, upper and lower, for the existing single-chamber system.

In the author's judgment Germany saved from the war "the most essential part of Bismarck's work—her constitutional unity," which was unimpaired by the disappearance of the dynasties; no price is too high, he seems to believe, for the preservation of that heritage. So fervent an admirer of Bismarck is he that he describes as "a superb solution" (given the conditions of Germany's historical progress) the Bundesrat (Federal Council) expedient which most commentators dismiss as mere camouflage to screen Prussia's dominance in the Empire. Herr von Kühlmann even favors a reëstablishment of the personal nexus between Chancellor of the Reich and Prussian Prime Minister.

The book includes papers on the nation's historical development and the character of the people, in addition to the political matter. It is throughout the work of a leisured, conservative thought, completely alien to the tempestuous Germany of 1932.

Bradfordian Portraits

Saints and Sinners, by Gamaliel Bradford. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

MR. BRADFORD'S formula was so clear and he had made use of it for so long that he could turn out "psychographs" in wholesale quantities. Here is yet another batch: four sinners and three saints. Into the former category fall Cesare Borgia, Casanova, Talleyrand and Byron; into the latter, Francis of Assisi, Thomas à Kempis and Fenelon. Each subject is provided with a neat tag: the Borgia represents "the riot of youth"; St. Francis is "God's Vagabond" (not a very original notion) and over against him is set "The Devil's Vagabond," Casanova. A Kempis is "alone with God" and Fenelon illustrates the combination of "God and the World." Talleyrand is "the Prince of Darkness" and Byron exhibits "the Glory of Sin." The entire group is held together only very loosely; and the juxtaposition of opposites which we are led to expect is not very clearly worked out.

The method of portraiture is roughly the same in all seven studies. In the case of St. Francis, for example, the subject is analyzed under each of the three headings provided by the Counsels of Perfection; and then his joy in the natural world is illustrated and his connection with the wandering minstrels. Byron's relations with women, his love of money, his splendid vigor of expression, his vulgarity, his relative weakness as a thinker (with the inevitable quotation from Goethe) — each aspect of his "case" is considered in turn. And so with all the other subjects. Ever and anon there is a swift glance at problems of our own day, so that these figures from the past may be linked up with contemporary thought.

The style is fluent, facile and limpid; in the substance there is little originality. The Fenelon and the Talleyrand are the best essays in the group, probably because the subjects have been less frequently handled; the St. Francis and the Byron are the least good, because the least fresh. S. C. C.

Napoleon to Mussolini

The Makers of Modern Italy, by Sir J. A. R. Marriot. New York: Oxford: University Press. $3.50.

FROM Napoleon to Mussolini; in passing by, Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour and others—that is the scope of this volume. What other country in Europe can lay claim to so many interesting characters among its leaders in the last century and a quarter? Not without reason does the author describe the Risorgimento as "the most romantic episode of the nineteenth century."

This book was first published in 1889, and several generations of students are familiar with it in its original form. But in its new edition it has grown—not only forward, so to speak, but backward as well. Not only have three chapters been added to carry the story of Italy from 1887 to the present day, but additional chapters have been prefixed to the original work to do justice to the constructive work of the Corsican. "Experience and M. Driault," explains the author, "have convinced me that I had not previously attached sufficient importance to that work."

Apart from this new prelude and postlude, much of the original work has been rewritten. And this revision, from the viewpoint of today, has given the book a tone which distinguishes it from many of the standard works on the subject. For many of the outstanding studies of the Risorgimento were written at a time when the glamour of the unification had been somewhat dimmed by the stern realities of the nation's early struggles against prosaic difficulties.

Since the advent of Musso·l, much gloom has been dissipated, and friends of Italy are all the more convinced that the unification is permanent and successful. The Lateran Treaty is perhaps the last step in the long march toward a solution of the Roman question. Italy in 1931 is described as "incomparably the most interesting country in continental Europe."

Without attempting to render a historical judgment on the merits of Fascism, or of Mussolini, the author indicates the important contributions which have een made to the nation's welfare by the man and the system. One of his most illuminating passages is that in which he draws a parallel between the Fascist régime and the Tudor dictatorship in England. "Englishmen who n read aright the lessons of their own past," he writes, "will certainly be less ready to pass judgment on the present phase in Italy." L. R. M.

Young Mozart

Mozart, by Marcia Davenport. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

A MOZART as perennially young as his music, not only because he left the earthly scene in the years of young maturity, but because of the springs of freshness in his nature that helped him to withstand the trials and tragedies of his life, is set forth in Miss Davenport's lively biography.

The use of imaginary conversations does much to heighten the effect of actuality in an account authentically based, yet dressed up with a fictional touch that does not detract from truthfulness and makes it eminently readable.

Nor does Miss Davenport present the doll-like figure in powdered headdress and smallclothes that inhabits like a sacrosanct image in miniature some of the older biographies. If some of his human qualities seem objectionable, we can find refuge in the higher qualities of his music, and remember that coarseness of speech was a part of the atmosphere of his environment, particularly in the Salzburg of his birth and early youth, and looseness of morals an unfortunate attribute of the century. This is not to condone, but to take into consideration, the other manners of other times.

Miss Davenport humanizes not only Wolfgang, but his father, Leopold, as well, gratefully acknowledging the latter's wisdom in recognizing his son "as a creative musician more than as a performing prodigy," never cheapening his art, although sometimes resorting to publicity methods of a flamboyance worthy of today. Nevertheless it is difficult to be patient with Father Leopold's well-meaning but mistaken intentions in traversing the Continent with the small "Wolferl" and "Nannerl" at a time when they should have been playing happily.

Mozart was in mental stature and sufferings a man; in heart, a youth, gay, irresponsible, playful. His marriage with Constanze may not have been the most idyllic imaginable, but it had its felicities, and was perhaps in many ways most suitable. A competent, managing housewife might have kept him in better order, but would she have been so satisfactory a playmate?

Apart from the externals of chronological happenings, the book draws a picture of the man of marvelous musical memory, thinking out whole scores in his head before setting a note on paper, working without plodding, flooded with inspiration, if given only "the necessary stimulus of a definite commission."

Miss Davenport devotes small space to analyses of his works, but those she does undertake have the penetrative insight of the true musician, as might be expected from the musically endowed daughter of Mme. Alma Gluck and stepdaughter of Mr. Efrem Zimbalist. She has visited all the Mozart shrines and looked up the data for herself, reaching her hands across the centuries to pluck out the salient elements. Her treatment of the pitiable last days and of the writing of the Requiem is touching in the extreme.

But the music is placed above all. "Even while one is captivated by the beguiling beauty of his melody and the subtle brilliance of his orchestration, the science of Mozart's music is, in the end, more thrilling than its loveliness. It has irresistible appeal to minds trained in the great schools of art and logic. One word has repeatedly been used about it: architecture."

And again: "No biographer, no commentator, critic or interpreter can ever reveal Wolfgang Mozart entirely. Every attempt to know him truly, to relive his life, is incomplete without his own musical revelations."

The book is amply illustrated with portrait studies, facsimiles of letters, pages from diaries and musical notations, and a view of one of Mozart's many lodgings. An original pastel portrait, of unknown origin, which forms the frontispiece, has never before been reproduced.

M. L.

Design in Space

The Frozen Fountain, by Claude Bragdon. New York: Knopf. $3.75.

FOR many persons Mr. Bragdon's latest book may well prove an introduction to the delights of geometry. His explanations are so lucid that even the speediest layman may grasp the fundamentals of dynamic symmetry as he runs, and describe in his mind's eye the evolution of the root five rectangle from the double square.

In his chapter "Foundation Stones," Mr. Bragdon sets forth certain fundamentals that are so easily understood they would form a sufficient equipment to any pedestrian of our cities to enjoy a new game, to be called "architecture." As one traverses the urban scene, keeping ever a wary eye on the traffic signals so as not further to test the patience of the police guardians at the crossings, new meanings would unfold in cornices that are as obsolete as the dodo columns that are a sham in that they are glued to façades instead of supporting them, architectural orders that remind us of many nations and none, and walls that pretend to support floors when the rever is the actuality.

Beauty is synonymous with honesty in Mr. Bragdon's visual scheme. He reminds us that architecture is significant building, and that a structure should proclaim its reason for being. No Chinese temples masquerading as cinemas for him. Let no church look like a bank; no residence like a warehouse. A steel framed building should not be given the appearance of one of solid masonry. Cement should not be made to imitate stone; nor shingles Spanish tile. Quoting that American pioneer, Mr. Louis Sullivan, as Mr. Bragdon often does: "The form should never belie the function, but should follow and express it, and the function should determine the form, as in the case of natural organisms."

There is a willowy springboard sufficient to enable anybody to make a graceful leap into a new world of experience, a world that is so familiar that we seldom give it a look and rarely a thought. With Mr. Bragdon's clues, drawn from the general field of æsthetics, 't becomes possible to see the individuality of buildings, and to learn by practice to discover dramatic, engineering and traditional motifs in that historical panorama that surrounds us on every side—architecture.

Like a musical accompaniment to his text, Mr. Bragdon offers visualizations of his thoughts, ideas and emotions in scores of his drawings, depicting in part the adventures of Sindbad. In the course of Sindbad's pictorial progress we learn to look upon familiar things in the way of skyscrapers and houses as if we had never seen them before, for he furnishes us with a pristine viewpoint, unhampered by conventions that have lost the original meaning.

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BUMPUS

THE HOME FORUM

The Old-Fashioned Motorist

IT IS doubtless irrational, I told my companion, but to me the pleasures of motoring would be diminished if motoring roads were leveled and straightened and widened, and crossroads were suppressed, so that on a broad, smooth, clear-ruled track, we should be able to shoot ahead at whatever speed we considered proper.

I speak as an old-fashioned person who refuses to drive and who prefers to be driven. Not for a moment would I dispute that we should be capable of making our beds and cooking our food and dusting our furniture and tapping our typewriters, and digging our gardens and earning our living; and be dependent on no other human being. We should be all-round men and women, and learn how to cut our hair and make our boots. I will concede all this to anybody who cares to sustain such a thesis. Yet it seems to me curious that, when the general tendency is to specialize and to perform the job for which we are supposed, rightly or wrongly, to be best fitted, leaving the other jobs to others, first because they have specialized in those jobs, and secondly because we wish to concentrate our energies — it seems to me, I say, curious that we should make a number of exceptions and regard certain jobs as everybody's business.

There is, for example, writing. It used to be considered an art—an art which, for its acceptable accomplishment, required study, aptitude, training, and practice. But now, when the man who makes the wheels of a watch cannot make the dial or the case, it is understood that writing is a universal gift. So it is with driving an automobile; though for its proper performance exceptional qualities are needed, it is held to be an extra métier open to all.

In this matter I am perversely on the side of specialization. I sit behind the driver and watch him do the work. My functions, I persuade myself, are different. I am quite content to delegate my control of the wheel.

It is not, then, as an automobilist, but as one who merely enjoys automobilism, that I express my opinion on the sort of roads to be preferred. The professional automobilist and the enthusiastic amateur would rightly advocate the flattening of roads and would make the crooked straight. That is the process which has already made headway in the United States and which has begun in Europe. In the United States it was comparatively easy in many parts to make new roads specially designed for motoring. In Europe it was more difficult; the roads had to be taken as they existed. Nevertheless in Europe, too, roads have been created for the automobilist. In Spain they have some wonderful national routes. In Italy there are highways for which an entrance fee is charged and which belong exclusively to the automobilist. In Germany and in France routes have been reconstructed for motoring.

Yet, speaking generally, the European roads wind and zigzag and run up and down as they will. They have sharp turns and steep hills and are cut by crossroads, where great care is needed, and they traverse villages and become broken and cobbley. In short, they are roads which were never conceived for the automobile.

To me, sitting comfortably, and, it may be urged, selfishly, in my irresponsible corner, with no appreciation of the strain and labor of the man at the wheel, the charm of motoring lies not in the regularity of the roads but in their irregularity. I sit back and I watch the curves coming, and I marvel every time at the accuracy with which the swift-moving machine swings round precisely at the right moment. There is one bit of road on the way from my house to Paris on which we twist like a lithe animal. There must be at least twenty turns. It is not a road on which we are rolling; it is a corkscrew. It gives me a golden opportunity of admiring human and mechanical dexterity. I feel that the driver has became an artist. I liken him to a painter who, with deft strokes, unerringly puts in an intricate piece of pattern. What he feels I do not know, but my sensations are those of a privileged onlooker. It may be that he is not conscious of any particular ability; that it does not occur to him to exercise skill or caution; that it is merely his ordinary work. But I never become blasé; I count the curves, and keep my eyes open for the next, and in my ignorance imagine the successful negotiation of that bent strip of road to be a masterpiece of motoring.

And, when we approach the hills which I know by heart, hills that are long and sharp and apparently formidable, I await the moment when the speed will be suddenly accelerated and we shall charge the slopes with a rush and a roar. Now we are at the foot and our speed must be terrific; and now we are mounting. It is a glorious thing to realize that the obstacle is being overcome. Shall we reach the top without changing gear? The engine throbs and there is a definite slowing down, but we still go up. No, we shall not take this hill in our stride. There is a clutch and a pause, but almost instantly we spring forward with renewed vigor, and now we are again on flat ground. Is not that a real thrill? Does it remain a thrill for drivers? Or is their attention confined to the practical difficulties? Do they miss the poetry of hill-climbing? I, the passenger, am keenly aware of the recurrent beauty of the perpetual adventure.

But, most of all, do I like the switchback road of dips and low hills. There is one patch about five miles long on which we go up and down like a ship on the waves of the sea. It is an extraordinary experience which never palls. When we are in the hollow the low hill rises up like a sheer wall. It stands apparently impregnable, towering above our heads. Not only does it seem impossible to scale it, but one might suppose that we must dash ourselves to pieces against the upright barrier. It is an optical illusion—in descending we appear to be at right angles to the hill—but optical illusion or not, we are faced with a blank stone wall which we are asked to climb.

Always will it seem like a miracle to me that, as we begin to climb the wall on which only a fly might expect to find footing, the wall quietly falls, and flattens itself like one of those swing bridges of my boyhood which, standing up against the sky, were let down at a given signal. The upright wall, when once we are on it, is ordinary level road. I try to find appropriate images. The wall is an inaccessible camel's back; but at the word of command the camel kneels down. So with all these hill roads—one after the other they kneel down.

And that moral of difficulties, which completely disappear as we approach them, is one that I would not sacrifice for any level motor road. It is the supreme joy of automobilism.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Picnic up the Pungwe

"All aboard." The last tripper in the party has skipped down the stone stairway at the pier; lunch baskets are stowed away. With a sweeping curve the motor launch glides up the river mouth, with the tide behind, leaving Beira grown hazy in the light morning mist. Small islands, overgrown with tropical vegetation, are spread out in the stream and afford sanctuary for all kinds of birds. The river banks are, for the most part, clayey, and often present a clear-cut face where they are broken into by the action of the water.

Birds on all sides rise up—kingfishers, wild duck and geese, pelican and the snow-white heron. In between the isles, dodging sandbanks, the boat noses its way. In the trees along the banks monkeys skip and disappear with amazing rapidity. Here and there a mud-colored crocodile can be spotted, lazily sunning itself. Frequently a bit of log or some grass is mistaken for the reptile.

Ten miles, fifteen miles we go, rounding bends, with interest never waning. The gleaming back of a solitary hippo appears above the water, but we leave it in peace. Now the siren gives a prolonged blast. It is one of the native sailors who gives the signal of approach to a small village lying ahead of us. Troops of natives, scantily clad, swarm to the shore, shouting, waving arms, clapping hands, dancing and capering, eager for the white man to land. A little farther upstream a stop is made, the gangplank is put out, and the party is ready to experience its first picnic in the African bush.

There is much to be seen, cameras are working overtime, and the stay is all too short. Lunch follows in delightful shade and a return is made with the ebb tide. Already large mud tracts lie exposed along banks and near the islands. We pass native fishermen in their canoes, drowsily fishing, if fishing it can be called. "Ngwena, ngwena," call the native sailors, pointing to a big old crocodile that hardly takes any notice of our craft. But, when we get too near to it, it makes off with an ungainly shuffle and slides leisurely into the water. The sailors tell thrilling stories of crocodile adventures. And lo, here we are, back at the stone steps once more.

The Christian Science Monitor—© F. Smith, Huddersfield, England

A Jacobean Gateway, at Fountains Hall, Near Ripon, England

The First Ploughing

Calls the crow from the pine-tree top
When the April air is still.
He calls to the farmer hitching his team
In the farmyard under the hill.
"Come up," he cries, "come out and come up,
For the high field's ripe to till.
Don't wait for word from the dandelion
Or leave from the daffodil."

Cheeps the flycatcher, "Here old earth
Warms up in the April sun;
And the first ephemera, wings yet wet,
From the mould creep one by one.
Under the fence where the flies frequent
Is the earliest gossamer spun.
Come up from the damp of the valley lands,
For here the winter's done."

Whistles the high-hole out of the grove
His summoning loud and clear:
"Chilly it may be down your way,
But the high south field has cheer.
On the sunward side of the chestnut stump
The woodgrubs wake and appear.
Come out to your ploughing, come up to your ploughing,
The time for ploughing is here."

Then dips the coulter and drives the share,
And the furrows faintly steam.
The crow drifts furtively down from the pine
To follow the clanking team.
The flycatcher tumbles, the high-hole darts
In the young noon's yellow gleam;
And wholesome sweet the smell of the sod
Upturned from its winter's dream.

—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, in "The Book of the Rose."

The Little Masterpiece

One hundred and eighty years ago Rip Van Winkle stepped out of a twenty-five-page story to become a citizen of the world.

Thus is Rip the marvel of the unassuming volume called "The Sketch-Book"—which, published under the pseudonym, "Geoffrey Crayon," was the pride and pleasure of our great-grandparents, and is today a steady seller in England and America.

It has been said—and first said, I think, by Professor Smith of the Naval Academy at Annapolis—that during the century of American literature which began with Washington Irving and his "Sketch-Book," our country gave to fiction six characters whom the world seems permanently to have adopted, and whose names are universal coinage among persons old and young, gentle and simple.

Rip was the first of them to step beyond our frontiers into this world-company. Cooper's Leatherstocking followed him. Then Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom, and Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, and Joel Harris' Uncle Remus. All save Rip required books—some of them long books—to place them enduringly in the minds and affections of mankind. Less than seven thousand words gave Rip his universality. . . .

The story is a vignette, but it creates an effect of spaciousness and of rich detail seldom attained by an episodic picture covering square yards of canvas. Rip is as thoroughly known to us as Ulysses and Don Quixote and Vicar Primrose are known—in a leisurely, happy hour. The others, because of the size of the canvas, we too often merely know about. Rip we know.

It has been so from the early years of his celebrity. Eleven years after "The Sketch-Book" was published in England, Oxford gave Irving the degree of doctor of laws. One of the cries that greeted him from the students who were assembled in the senate hall to view the ceremony of installation was, "Has Rip Van Winkle waked up yet?"

While we are passing, here is an odd though meaningless coincidence about the Van Winkles. The first printer of "The Sketch-Book" in America was C. S. Van Winkle of New York City. The edition was two thousand copies, selling at seventy-five cents each, and Irving told Van Winkle that it did him "great credit as a specimen of American typography."

"Rip Van Winkle," the purest gem among the thirty-four gems in this volume, possessed qualities bound to captivate the general fancy. Theme and scene were fresh, the adventure eerie, the style bewitching. But those gifts which an exquisite craftsman brought to bear on his work were supplemented by another, and it was the other which produced an authentic masterpiece in little.

That gift was the gift for selection, and nowhere in Irving's many books is it more tellingly illustrated than in the fifth paragraph of this tale, where in fewer than two hundred words he draws Rip at full length as huntsman, citizen, and pathetic figure who has never found his work in the world but who, by being wholly reconciled to the deprivation, becomes a jovial figure.—JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT, in "Much Loved Books."

May Month Pelf

I took enough of these away
To do me for a week—
A meadow blue with Camas flowers
A tall white mountain peak;

Bees in poplars; tang of loam
Turned over by a plow;
Petals snowing in the wind
From a wild thorn bough.

Talk of freshet water
To a willow throng;
Twang of bull-frog tuning forks;
A first lark's song.

I took enough to last a week,
Or I could not be staying
In an office at a desk
With all the world gone Maying.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Rétablir l'Harmonie

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'HUMANITÉ, oppressée par un sentiment de souffrance qui peut se manifester sous forme de perte d'argent, d'amis, de santé, d'espérance et d'intérêts, sent combien elle a besoin d'être réconfortée et de retrouver la santé, l'abondance et le bonheur. Ces dons précieux peuvent-ils lui être restaurés? Les promesses de l'Écriture devraient suffire pour éveiller l'assurance que tout bien est réalisable.

Une des versions bibliques rend en ces termes la promesse de Dieu que transmet le prophète Joël: "Je vous rendrai les années qu'a dévorées la sauterelle. . . . Vous mangerez et vous serez rassasiés, et vous louerez le nom de l'Éternel, votre Dieu, qui vous aura fait des choses merveilleuses." Joël avait déclaré que les Israélites devaient se repentir afin que leurs souffrances, représentées par les ravages de la sauterelle, prissent fin, et que la destruction fût conjurée. Ils ne pouvaient être privés d'harmonie que par l'indifférence à l'égard du culte véritable, jointe à l'habitude de penser et d'agir d'une manière erronée et contraire à Dieu. La repentance leur permettrait de comprendre qu'ils étaient à l'abri des fléaux destructeurs, et ils retrouveraient ainsi l'abondance et le contentement.

Le cœur triste et lassé demande si l'espérance, le bonheur, l'harmonie peuvent lui être rendus; car il sent qu'il a droit à ces choses, bien qu'il ne les voie plus. La Science Chrétienne répond à cette question en élucidant et en établissant par la démonstration le sens véritable des enseignements de Jésus. Le Maître dit: "Il est vrai qu'Élie doit venir et rétablir toutes choses." Dans le Glossaire de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy définit notamment "Élie" en ces termes (p. 585): "Évidence spirituelle opposée au sens matériel; la Science Chrétienne, par laquelle peut se discerner le fait spirituel de tout ce que voient les sens matériels." Ainsi, toutes les fois qu'on a recours à Dieu pour rétablir l'harmonie qui paraissait perdue, pour manifester l'abondance, la santé et le bonheur là où semblaient régner le dénuement, la maladie et la peine, il faut commencer par porter les regards au delà du sens matériel des choses et par voir le fait spirituel, qui doit être reconnu comme démontrable. C'est l'unique procédé grâce auquel la pensée humaine pourra s'élever, perdre de vue "les années qu'a dévorées la sauterelle," et trouver la satisfaction que nous offre toujours l'Amour divin.

Nous apprenons en Science Chrétienne qu'il ne faut point regarder comme réels les pertes ou les malheurs apparents, soit passés soit actuels; car il est impossible de sortir d'une condition fâcheuse en déplorant l'insuccès des efforts, les occasions perdues ou les fautes nombreuses. Comme l'indique Mrs. Eddy dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 59), il faut "prier conformément aux Écritures, avec la compréhension que Dieu a donné toutes choses à ceux qui L'aiment." Elle montre aussi clairement que "supplier l'Amour divin de nous aimer ou de rétablir la santé et l'harmonie, puis admettre qu'elles aient été perdues sous Son gouvernement, c'est la prière du doute et de la croyance mortelle qui est inefficace en Science divine."

Jésus connaissait Dieu comme étant la Vie, le bien infini; il savait que l'être réel est l'expression de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin; il savait qu'à l'homme créé selon Sa ressemblance, Dieu a donné tout ce qui est bon,—l'harmonie, l'abondance, la substance spirituelle. Connaissant ces choses, il montra que les promesses de Dieu peuvent s'accomplir maintenant même, et en donna des preuves spirituelles en rendant la santé aux malades et la joie aux affligés. Et tous ceux qui, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, parviennent à comprendre ses paroles et ses œuvres, trouvent le pouvoir régénérateur de l'Amour divin et s'en réjouissent.

Si l'on examine les expériences humaines à la lumière des faits immortels de l'être parfait, on est forcé d'admettre que les souffrances qui font désirer ardemment la paix et l'harmonie résultent de l'ignorance touchant Dieu et l'homme réel. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, p. 390): "C'est notre ignorance concernant Dieu, le Principe divin, qui produit l'apparente discorde, et la vraie connaissance de Dieu rétablit l'harmonie." Cela étant, rien n'égale en importance les efforts faits pour acquérir la compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme créé selon Sa ressemblance, et pour démontrer cette compréhension dans les rapports et les affaires des hommes.

Pour le sens fini, gagner la vraie compréhension de Dieu et de Sa création parfaite peut paraitre une tâche surhumaine. Mais l'Entendement divin, qui inclut l'être illimitable, fournit la base de tout motif correct, de toute action juste, si minime soit-elle; et loin d'être une entreprise accablante, la démonstration des vérités spirituelles procède au début selon des voies simples et connues. Nous pouvons en tout temps rechercher Dieu avec sincérité et commencer à rejeter les croyances et les tendances erronées, en utilisant sans réserve ce que nous savons déjà de la vérité. Nous pouvons nous efforcer d'avoir des pensées plus charitables, plus de bienveillance dans notre manière d'être, plus de patience en toutes choses. Guidés par le divin Principe, ces efforts établissent la bonne activité mentale et se manifestent naturellement par des expériences plus harmonieuses.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Restoring Harmony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY, oppressed with the sense of suffering, manifesting itself, perhaps, in loss of funds and friendships, of health, hope, and interest, deeply feels the need of having restored to it the comforts of health, plenty, and happiness. Can these precious things be restored? There is sufficient Scriptural promise to awaken the assurance that whatever is good is realizable.

The prophet Joel voiced God's promise: "I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten. . . . And ye shall eat in plenty, and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord your God, that hath dealt wondrously with you." Joel had pointed to the need of repentance on the part of the people, in order that their sufferings, as represented in the destructiveness of locusts, might be removed and further destruction averted. Indifference to true worship, wrong habits of thinking and living, opposed to God, these alone could deprive them of harmony. Upon repentance they should realize protection from destructions, and have restored to them abundance and satisfaction.

Sad and longing hearts are asking whether there can be restored to them the hope, the happiness, the harmony they have lost sight of, but feel they have a right to experience. Christian Science is answering this question by elucidating, and establishing through demonstration, the true meaning of Jesus' teachings. He said, "Elias truly shall first come, and restore all things." In the Glossary to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 585) Mrs. Eddy defines "Elias," in part, as "spiritual evidence opposed to material sense; Christian Science, with which can be discerned the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold." In every situation, then, in turning to God in order that the seemingly lost harmony may be restored, that plenty, health, happiness may be realized where had seemed to be want, sickness, and sorrow, one must begin by looking beyond the material sense of things to the spiritual fact, and must recognize that fact as demonstrable. Only so can the human thought be uplifted to lose sight of "the years that the locust hath eaten," and to find the satisfaction which is ever provided by divine Love.

In Christian Science one learns that he must not regard as real the seeming loss or unhappiness, either past or present, for he cannot emerge from unsatisfactory conditions by mourning over the unsuccessful effort, the unimproved opportunities, the many mistakes. One should, as Mrs. Eddy points out in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 59), "pray Scripturally, with the understanding that God *has* given all things to those who love Him." And she makes it plain that "pleading with infinite Love to love us, or to restore health and harmony, and then to admit that it has been lost under His government, is the prayer of doubt and mortal belief that is unavailing in divine Science."

Jesus knew God as Life, as infinite good; knew that real being is the expression of God, divine Mind; and he knew that God has given to man in His likeness all good, harmony, abundance—spiritual substance. And knowing this, through spiritual evidence, he proved possible the present fulfilling of God's promises by restoring health to the sick and comfort to the sorrowing. And all who, through Christian Science, are coming to understand his words and works are finding and rejoicing in the restoring power of divine Love.

When human experience is examined in the light of the immortal facts of perfect being, it must be admitted that the sufferings which make men long for peace and harmony result from ignorance of God and the real man. Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." This being so, no effort that men can make is equal in importance to the endeavor to gain the understanding of God and of man in His likeness, and to demonstrate this understanding in human relationships and affairs.

To finite sense, the undertaking to gain the true understanding of God and His perfect creation may seem a stupendous task. But the divine Mind, which includes illimitable being, supplies the foundation for every least right motive and act; and demonstrating spiritual truths is therefore not a ponderous undertaking, but one which begins in simple, familiar ways. One can at any time turn to God wholeheartedly and begin to reject false beliefs and tendencies by utilizing all that one already knows of the truth. One can strive to be more charitable in his thinking, more kindly in his manner, more patient in all that he does. This effort, guided by divine Principle, establishes the right mental activity, and is correspondingly made manifest in more harmonious experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Along Queensland's Shores

Early next morning I was aroused by the carol of the magpies, and found the sun was rising in a haze of gold. So, early as it was, I got up and wandered along the beach. The sands stretched away for miles, and no human being was about. I could not help thinking how crowded such a place would be in England and congratulating myself that no tourists, or bathing machines, or children with spades, were here. Every step brought some fresh pleasure. Here it was some beautiful shell, and it would have been possible to make a splendid collection in a very short time.

Day after day we wandered along, sometimes on the sea and sometimes on the shore, but I always found something fresh of interest in every beautiful bay. Sometimes it was a curious fish, with square markings and a horned head with blue stripes—a colour of which nature is very fond in Queensland. One beach I found to be rich in a great variety of sponges, and another was covered with corals of various tints from the Great Barrier Reef. And the sea, with its beautiful islands, was a sight of which no one could ever tire, I think. Many of these were uninhabited, and were covered with palms or other trees, and between them and the land the water was of the loveliest tints. . . .

One day I begged to be left alone for a whole day upon an island which had taken my fancy, and here I spent one of the happiest days of my life. All day I wandered with nothing but the wild things to keep me company and I could ask for nothing better. In the heart of the lovely island grew a profusion of pandanus palms, and suddenly I came upon a tiny lagoon which made me feel absolutely breathless with its beauty. The sands were of pink and gold, with dazzling blue water above which showed every little ripple on the sands below and the beautiful fish gliding about among the gardens of the sea. One sea plant particularly struck me, for the foliage was of green, but the fruit was like a soft green apple set in a scarlet cup. I waded in and picked one, but its beauty faded within a few days. — W. LAVALLIN PUXLEY, in "Wanderings in the Queensland Bush."

The Dazzling Splendour

The night was winter in his roughest mood
the morning sharp and clear. But now, at noon,
upon the southern side of the slant hills,
and where the woods fence off the northern blast,
the season smiles, resigning all its rage,
and has the warmth of May. The vault is blue
without a cloud, and white without a speck
the dazzling splendour of the scene below.
Again the harmony comes o'er the vale;
and through the trees I view the embattled tower,
whence all the music. I again perceive
the soothing influence of the wafted strains,
and settle in soft musings as I tread
the walk, still verdant, under oaks and elms
whose outspread branches overarch the glade.
The roof, though movable through all its length
as the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed,
and, intercepting in their silent fall
the frequent flakes, has kept a path for me.

—COWPER, "Poems."

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NARROW PRICE CHANGES AND DULL MARKET

Slight Gains Are Shown by Many Issues—Tone at Close Steady

NEW YORK, April 30 (AP)—The stock market ended April, another month of declining prices, with a leveling off tendency today.

The list showed signs of sinking further into new low territory during the first hour, then recovered and fluctuated narrowly in the late trading, closing with numerous gains of fractions to a point or so.

The turnover for the two-hour session was under 500,000 shares, but the closing tone was steady. Brokerage quarters felt that the market was so sluggish that it was difficult to draw any conclusions from its action, save in so far as it reflected abatement of the selling of the last two sessions.

Some of the rails were heavy, but industrials and utilities were mainly firm. Among issues rising about a point were Bethlehem Steel, Borden, Allied Chemical and Loew's, while fractional advances appeared in United States Steel, American Can, General Motors, National Biscuit, North American and others. American Telephone was barely changed.

Railroad securities were somewhat unsettled by the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring the Frisco Railroad to effect a reduction in fixed charges before approving a Reconstruction loan. This was interpreted as forcing a voluntary reorganization of the company, with a receivership as the alternative.

The situation of the Frisco Railroad has been well understood in financial quarters, and the forcing of a voluntary reorganization was supported in some quarters as a more permanent and consequently more desirable solution of its problems than merely carrying it along with public funds.

Most of the rail stocks held about steady, but Santa Fe slid back a couple of points, and Union Pacific, New York Central, and Pennsylvania from fractions to a point.

Bonds Turn Downward

Second grade rail issues turned heavy in today's short session of the bond market with the result that other corporate categories moved uncertainly.

The Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the Frisco loan of $1,800,000, with its restricting clause requiring the road to substantially reduce its fixed charges, was viewed as an adverse factor by carrier security holders and the low-priced liens acted accordingly.

Losses of a point or more were recorded by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, New York Central 5s and Frisco 4½s. A few of the transportation bonds, however, gained moderately or held steady. Among these were some of the Santa Fe's, Chesapeake & Ohio, St. Pauls, Northern Pacifics and Union Pacifics.

Among the utilities, Western Union obligations displayed a rallying tendency after their sharp jump of yesterday. American Telephones and International Telephones moved in a narrow range. Cincinnati Gas 4s were slightly higher, as were North American 5s and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Consolidated Gas 5½s eased.

The industrials showed but slight interest in the proceedings and their losses, as a whole, were small. Goodyear 6½s improved, as did Phillips Petroleum 5½s.

The United States Government section was comparatively steady, only a few fractional declines being registered.

Belgian 7s were in demand and French 7½s reached 120. German 5½s were moderately higher. Colombian 7s gained around 2 points. British 5½s advanced.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It is not surprising that a week which saw the omission of the dividends of the largest railroad company and of the most prominent common industrial stock in America should be accompanied by a hesitant stock market. In fact the relative steadiness in the face of such news was worthy of note. Pennsylvania has had an unbroken dividend record for three-quarters of a century. Steel has, however, twice in its history gone off a dividend basis. On both of these occasions, in 1904 and in 1915, such action was followed at a somewhat later time by a considerable business improvement.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We start upon next week with the market definitely weighed down by real liquidation, with little evidence of any near-by abatement.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Admittedly, there is no definite indication that business activity or the market has seen the low point. On the other hand, present equity prices leave little room for further decline in reflecting the situation. A conservative investigator would wait definite facts that we are on the up-grade, but when that time comes, present prices will be a matter of history.

Russell, Millar & Co., New York: A minor rally in the early part of next week would be a logical expectation.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: The market gives every indication of lower prices for the so-called pivotal issues in the immediate future.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York: It would appear that lower prices are still to be expected.

DIVIDENDS

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 6. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred was declared, payable June 1 to stock of record May 13.

British Match Corporation, London, declared the final dividend of 4 per cent, tax free, on the common stock, making 6 per cent for the year, the same as in 1930.

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 a share on preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 16.

GERMANY REDUCES WHEAT DUTY

BERLIN, April 30—German decree has reduced until June 30 the import duty on wheat to 180 marks a ton from 250 marks, and also permits mills to import within this period 15 per cent of the total amount of wheat they used between April 1 and June 30, 1930.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS

Net loss of New York Railways for March was $17,787 fter taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $11,692 in March, 1931. For the three months ended March 31 net loss was $73,812, after taxes and charges, compared with net loss of $72,878 in the first three months of 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr.30	Last Apr.29
5¾	2¾		Adams Express	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3
30¾	20	2	Adams Mills	1400	18	18	18	19
13	10	1	Addressograph	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
16½	6¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
62½	36	4½	Air Reduction	1100	38¾	35¾	36¼	37
16¾	8¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	9¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
3½	1		Alleghany Corp	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7¾	2		Allegh pf ww xxx	200	2¾	2½	2½	..
7¾	2		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2¾	2½	2½	..
87½	54⅞	6‡	Allied Chem	7100	53⅞	52¼	53¼	52½
119	96⅝	7	Allied Chem pf	100	104	104	104	104
13¾	7	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
18½	8¾		Am Bank Note	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
15½	8	1.60	Am Brake S&F	200	8	8	8	8½
90	64	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	66	64	64	..
73⅞	39	3‡	Am Can	7300	39¾	38⅞	39½	39¼
129	104⅛	7	Am Can pf	300	109	108	109	..
8¾	4¼		Am Car & Fdry	100	5½	5½	5½	6
38¾	22⅛	7	Am Car & F pf	30	23¼	22½	22½	24⅜
11	6½		Am Com Alcohol	400	8	7⅛	8	7⅞
9¼	2¼		Am & For Pow	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
38½	8		Am & For Pow 7	200	12	12	12	12
17¼	4		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	3⅝	5¾	5¾	6
2½	1¼		Am Hide & L	300	1½	1½	1½	..
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	18
68	50	6	Ame Ice pf	100	50	50	50	..
8½	4⅛	..	Am International	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
9½	5	..	Am Locomotive	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	1	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	1	1	1	..
33	23	..	Am News	100	24	24	24	..
16⅞	6¼	1	Am Power & Lt	400	9	8½	9	9
49¾	24⅝	5	Am P&L pf A	100	31½	31½	31½	..
8½	4¾	.40	Am Radiator	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
13	6¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
18⅜	7⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	9½	9¼	9½	9
85	45	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	45½	45½	45½	..
36⅜	32⅜	2½‡	Am Steel Fdries	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
39¼	15	4	Am Sugar Ref	100	32½	32¼	32¼	32⅜
137⅜	96⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	100	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	18
70	18	..	Am Type F pf	9100	98¼	97⅛	97⅞	97⅝
34½	18½	3	Am Wat W&E	20	18	18	18	18
30⅝	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	19¾	19½	19¾	19½
12¾	4⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	400	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	23
17½	7	2.40	Anchor Cap	1400	8	4¾	4¾	4⅞
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	7	7	7	9⅜
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	400	35	34¾	35	35
1½	½	..	Armour Ill B	400	1	1	1	1
2⅜	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
94	39	6	Atchison T&SF	100	1½	1½	1½	..
86	19½	5	Atchison pf	10200	39⅜	36⅛	37½	39¾
41½	14	4	Atl Coast Line	400	60½	60	60	62¾
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	100	16½	16½	16½	15⅝
181¾	32¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	400	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6400	34¼	33	33⅞	32⅝
				200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
			—B—					
8½	3¼	..	Baldwin Loco	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅜
28½	10¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
21⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
24½	15¾	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	15	15	15	..
75½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	58	56	58	56
5	4	1	Barnsdall A	200	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
43½	21½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	22½	22½	22½	22½
18⅜	6¾	.60	Bendix Aviation	400	7⅞	7	7	7
24⅜	12½	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	13	12½	13	12½
8¾	4¾	.50	Blaw Knox	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
22½	8	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
51¼	43	5‡	Bon Ami A	100	44½	44½	44½	..
43½	26¾	3‡	Borden	1300	28⅞	28	28¼	27½
12⅜	6¼	4	Borg Warner	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6¼
11¾	5	1	Briggs Mfg	400	6¼	6	6¼	6½
50¼	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1300	37	36½	37	37
89½	65	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	70	70	70	70¼
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	400	27	26½	27	26⅝
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	4500	7¾	7½	7½	7
65	28	7	Bush Term deb	50	25	25	25	25
19	7½	..	Byers	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
			—C—					
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1000	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
43⅜	21½	..	Case Thresh	6100	21½	20⅝	20⅞	20⅞
15	6¼	..	Caterpillar Trac	500	6	6	6	6
15	5½	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	6	6	6	6
20⅝	6½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	16⅜	16¼	16½	16⅜
15	5	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6	6	6	6½
3¼	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
5¼	1⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
12⅝	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¼
3¾	2	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	2	2	2	2
16⅝	4½	..	Chi Rock Isl& P	100	5	5	5	5
24½	6¼	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
27½	8¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8	8	8	8¼
7½	2⅛	..	Childs Company	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
15⅝	8¼	1	Chrysler	200	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8⅞
95	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	95	95	95	..
16½	6½	1	Columbia Gas	1200	8	7¾	8	7⅞
41⅞	22½	3	Columbian Carb	1100	22	21½	22	21⅝
7½	4½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	5½	5½	5½	..
11	7¾	1	Comm Credit	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
10¼	5½	.60	Comm Solvents	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
4⅞	2½	.30	Comwith & So	1300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¾
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	8	8	8	8
5⅜	2	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2	2	2	2
68¾	48⅜	4	Consol Gas	13100	50	49½	49½	50
96	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88½	88½	88½	88½
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	200	6½	6	6½	6½
7⅞	4½	..	Consol Oil	1400	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	¼	¼	¼	⅜
47¾	28¼	8	Cont Baking pf	300	33	31½	32	33
41	24⅜	2½	Cont Can	1900	25¾	24⅜	25¾	25½
25¼	10⅞	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	11¼	11	11	11
7	4⅛	..	Cont Oil	700	5	4⅞	5	5
⅜	⅛	..	Cont Shares	900	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
47¾	29⅛	..	Corn Products	1000	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	32⅞
4¾	2	..	Coty	500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
24	19¾	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	22	22	22	22¼
23¼	10	..	Crucible Steel	100	10	10	10	..
49¼	23	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	24	24	24	25
35½	28⅞	4	Cudahy Packing	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
2¾	1	..	Curtiss-Wright	4400	1½	1	1	1
3¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
76	60	8	Cushman 8%	20	62	60	60	..
			—D—					
5¼	2	..	Davison Chem	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15¼	7	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
89½	50¼	9	Del & Hudson	300	57	56½	56½	57
28¾	11	..	Del Lack & W	200	13½	13	13	14
122	80	8	Detroit Edison	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	84
15½	12	1	Diamond Match	100	12⅝	12¼	12½	12⅝
11⅞	7½	1	Dome Mines	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	14	14	14	14
13⅞	7	1	Douglas A	100	7	7	7	7
59¾	27¾	4	du Pont de Nem	3100	29	28	28½	28
			—E—					
87⅞	47½	5	Eastman Kodak	3200	48¾	47½	48¾	48¼
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
32¾	12	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	12	12	12½	12½
100¼	70	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	70	70	70	70
2½	1½	..	Elec Boat	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
4	1¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
15⅜	5½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	900	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
64	22	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	31	31	31	30½
55½	19¾	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	23½	23½	23½	..
33¼	16⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	18⅝	18	18	18⅜
10	3¾	2½	Equitable Off Bld	400	11	11	11	11
10	3¾	..	Erie RR	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
13½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	5	5	5	..
7¼	3	2	Eureka Vacuum	200	3	3	3	..
			—F—					
64	42	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	70	43½	43	43	43
3⅜	2	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
10⅜	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	100	5½	5½	5½	5¼
27¾	11	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	900	12	11⅜	11½	11
59½	48¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	49	49	49	49½
53	39½	2½	First Nat Stores	900	42½	42	42	43¼
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	½	½	½	⅜
82½	80	6	Florsheim S pf	10	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
7½	3	..	Follansbee B	100	3	3	3	3½
12	4⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	5½	5½	5½	5¼
8	2	..	Fox Film A	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
19½	14	2	Freeport Texas	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
			—G—					
17⅛	7	1	Gamewell	6000	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
3⅜	1⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
61	43½	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	43½	43½	43½	..
35⅜	16	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	17	16	17	17
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	200	12¼	12¼	12½	12¼
26½	13⅜	1	Gen Electric	4600	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅜
40½	30¼	3	Gen Foods	1900	31	30⅜	31	30¾
24¾	8½	6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	14	12½	14	13⅝
24⅝	10⅜	2	Gen Motors	7800	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
87¼	62⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	71½	71¼	71⅜	72
5	1½	..	Gen Pub Service	600	1½	1½	1½	1½
28⅝	13	3	Gen Ry Signal	1400	13½	13¼	13½	13⅝
90	75	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	80	75	75	75	76
24¼	4¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	14¾	14½	14½	14½
8¾	4¼	..	Glidden	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
19¾	11¼	1.60	Gold Dust	100	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅛
5⅝	2⅜	..	Goodrich	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18¾	9½	..	Goodyear	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
13½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	13¼	13⅞	13¼	12⅝
4⅝	1½	..	Graham Paige	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7¾	3⅝	..	Granby	100	4	4	4	3⅝
9¾	5½	..	Grand Union	300	5⅝	5½	5⅝	6½
30¼	20½	1	Grant (WT)	700	21	20½	20¾	21½
25	10	2	Great Nor pf	200	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅝
13¼	7	2	Great Uor Ore	200	7⅞	7	7	7½
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	62	7	Great W Sug pf	20	62	62	62	63
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
8	4	..	Gulf States Steel	100	4	4	4	..
			—H—					
70	58	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	58	58	58	59
95	77	7	Hercules Powd pf	50	77	77	77	..
83	62	6	Hershey Choc	200	65½	64½	64½	65
24⅜	10½	..	Houston Oil	1400	10½	10½	10½	10¾
5½	2¼	..	Houston Oil new	1600	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
57⅛	45	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	45	45	45	45
30¾	17¾	3½	Hudson & Man	100	18	18	18	18
11¾	4½	..	Hudson Motor	1400	4¼	4⅛	4½	4½
			—I—					
18½	9½	..	Ill Central	700	11½	10¾	11	11⅛
1⅝	⅝	..	Indian Motor	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Indian Refining	100	1	1	1	..
38⅜	23½	4	Indus Rayon	500	25¾	25½	25¾	25¾
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	800	15½	14¾	15	15
24	11	..	Inland Steel	400	11	11	11	12
4¾	2	..	Inspiration Cop	500	2	2	2	..
8	4½	.50‡	Insuranshare Del	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
117	75½	6‡	Int Business M	600	80¾	79½	80	79½
18¾	7½	2	Int Cement	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
29¾	16½	1.80	Int Harvester	500	18⅝	18	18⅝	18
11⅝	5½	2b	Int Hydroelec	400	7	6⅝	7	7
24½	⅜	..	Int Match pf	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4	2	..	Int Merc Marine	300	2	2	2	2
9¼	5¼	..	Int Nickel	1700	5¼	5⅛	5½	5⅜
44⅜	35⅞	3	Int Shoe	2400	36¼	36⅛	36⅝	36¼
			—J—					
12¼	4⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	500	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
			—J—					
26½	10¼	..	Johns Manville	400	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅜
			—K—					
2⅞	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22⅞	6¾	..	Kelly-Sp 8%	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
10⅜	5¼	..	Kelvinator Corp	1600	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
38	25	6	Kendall Co pf	30	27½	27	27	28½
13	5½	..	Kennecott Cop	2200	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
19	8¾	1.60	Kresge	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
9½	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	2700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅞	11⅜	1	Kroger Groc & B	200	13	12⅜	13	13⅜
			—L—					
75	55	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	40	55	55	55	55
46⅜	34	2.40	Lehman Corp	800	34¼	34	34¼	34½
16⅝	8½	..	Lima Loco Wks	100	10	10	10	10
14	7½	1.20	Link-Belt	600	7½	7½	7½	..
22	10	2	Liquid Carbonic	800	12¼	10	11⅝	12½
34	20⅜	4‡	Loew's Inc	1300	23½	21⅝	22⅜	21⅝
4⅜	2½	..	Loft Inc	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
36⅜	24¼	3‡	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	25	24½	24½	25
23⅜	13½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	17	17	17	..
1⅜	1	..	Louisiana Oil R	100	1	1	1	..
			—M—					
21	14½	2½	McCall Corp	200	15	15	15	15
19	13¼	..	McCrory B	10	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼
16½	13⅜	1	McIntyre Porcu	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
63¼	36½	4	McKeesport Tin	500	36¾	36½	36¾	36¾
4	1½	..	McLellan Stores	900	1½	1½	1½	..
36	19	6	McLellan Sto pf	80	20½	19	19	21
18½	12¾	1	Mack Trucks	100	13	13	13	13
60½	30	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1200	30½	30	30½	30⅛
8¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	100	5	5	5	..
20¾	7	..	Mar Elv mg	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
12¼	9¼	1.30	Marine Mid	1200	9¼	9	9¼	9½
13½	4¼	..	Marshall Field	800	5	4½	5	4¾
3	2	..	Maytag	200	2½	2	2	..
3	2	..	Maytag	200	2½	2	2	..
8¼	3	..	Maytag pf ww	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
6½	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	3½	8	Midland Steel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
7¾	2⅝	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
11	2½	..	Mo Pacific	200	3	2½	3	2¾
26	5¾	..	Mo Pacific pf	1400	6½	6	6⅜	6¼
11¼	6½	..	Montgom Ward	12	7¼	6¾	7	7
13⅜	4½	..	Mullins Mfg	300	5	5	5	5½
27	14	..	Mullins pf	40	14	14	14	14
			—N—					
10½	10	2	Nash Motors	900	10¼	10	10	10⅜
5	1	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	1	1	1	..
46⅞	29¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1700	32¼	32⅛	32¾	32¾
130	120	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	..
14¾	7¾	..	Nat Cash Reg	1400	8½	8¼	8½	8½
31⅜	21	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	2100	23½	22½	22⅜	23
125	100	7	Nat Lead pf A	40	103	102¼	103	102¼
68	51½	5	Nat Lead	500	55	53¼	53¼	57
105	85	6	Nat Lead pf B	50	85	85	85	85
16⅜	8⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	700	12	11¾	12	12
17⅜	6¾	..	Nat Surety	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾
51½	11⅝	..	Neisner Bros	100	2	2	2	..
6⅝	2⅜	..	Nevada Cons Cop	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
4⅞	2	..	Newton Steel	200	3½	3¼	3½	3
36⅜

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Nation Watches Making of Tax Bill—Trade Continues in Doldrums

While the world still may be said to be in the grip of the same economic forces which have for months prevented business recovery, there are domestic signs that the morass is soon to be left behind and that solid ground is near.

The credit and banking situation is undeniably better. Bank failures are few. After seven months of sharp decline, deposits have commenced to rise. Credit deflation seems halted, and credit expansion apparently is under way.

The Federal Reserve continues to buy government securities, thus increasing the reserve balances in member institutions. Securities, however, continue to decline, with stocks in new low ground.

There is nothing in the international situation to engender hopes of any early change for the better. More than one service speaks of the growing strain in the relations between Japan and Russia. England is engaged in a struggle with the All-India National movement, which has already resulted in the jailing of more than 50,000 Ghandists.

The looked-for agreement between United States, England, France, Germany and Italy, which might have resulted in successful negotiations for armament reduction, came to naught when on Wednesday Premier André Tardieu failed to go to Geneva because of what observers defined as "diplomatic indisposition."

Tax Bill Paramount

This was a big disappointment, as debt conversations have halted and Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson must sail for home without having accomplished anything in preparation of the Lausanne Conference on which world hopes are pinned. Then there is the disconcerting gain in the power of the Hitlerites in Germany. They polled the most votes in Prussia and three other states but failed to get control.

The domestic situation is still dominated by political developments, with the nation's interest centered on the imposing of new taxes and reducing expenses by Congress in an endeavor to balance the budget. The House Economy bill, designed to save $150,000,000 on which the committee has worked for two months and which contained most of President Hoover's recommendations was cut to pieces this week as the House rejected one item after another. The insurgent group struck out $75,500,000 of the proposed savings and the economies adopted thus far total only $30,731,000, including a salary cut of 11 per cent for all employees receiving $2500 a year or more.

Other National Developments

Other important developments in the national scene were the continuation of the Senate probe into the alleged evils prevalent on the New York Stock Exchange, productive thus far of an expose of alleged venality on the part of a number of financial newspaper writers who were said to have been paid to "ballyhoo" stock promotions, the address of President Hoover before a special session of the conference of governors at Richmond, Va., in which he called for drastic economies and tax reductions, the move of the Senate in doubling the normal income tax rate, putting a two-cent tax on checks above $5, increasing corporation levies to 14 per cent and striking tariffs out of the bill, and finally three notable speeches by Secretary of the Treasury Mills before different organizations in which he opposed the bonus, defended the Government's relief acts and urged the naming of a national commission to coördinate state and federal taxation.

During the week, business in the heavy industries showed no particular change, activity dragging along at low levels. Retail trade while still slow, holds the gains made earlier in the month and a national survey indicates that sentiment is on the mend. Carloadings have shown some increase, the steel industry is slowly expanding, and auto production is showing a seasonal gain.

Drops in commodity prices are less marked, though unsteadiness still rules. Textiles have made a better showing, though output is still much curtailed. Shoe production is lower and leather prices are off.

Building permits are better in a number of sections. Construction may be increased now that the trades unions have agreed to wage cuts.

Security Markets Weak

In the security markets, unfavorable earnings statements, further drops in commodity prices and uncertainty over taxes have aided in forcing further liquidation. Bonds have declined most of the week and stocks fell to new lows for the bear market. An outstanding event was the omission of the United States Steel common dividend, which apparently had been discounted. Rail bonds weakened due to difficulties of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway in obtaining a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Developments abroad, particularly in Continental Europe, were a bit more encouraging. There were improvements in the conditions of the Bank of England and the Bank of France. The Reischbank Bank put into effect a third reduction in the discount rate. The Indian loan of £10,000,000 sterling was taken up in London in about an hour, indicating confidence in high grade issues.

French conditions are still unsatisfactory, though the lighter industries show some small spurt. Rail receipts are off, and foreign trade is poor. Internal prices are rising. The public responded well to the Land Bank issue of $66,000,000.

Employment is gaining in Germany, being 200,000 better than in mid-March. Output of basic industries is still falling, as are sales of electric current. Bicycle sales are brisk, an explanation being that people cannot afford to buy automobiles.

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. reports for the nine months ended March 31 shows net profit of $858,426, equal after preferred dividends to 87 cents a share on 549,546 shares of common.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines B	11¾	11¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	16¾	16¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	14	14
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	12¼	12
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	72½	72½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	58½	58½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	71¼	71
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83	83
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	101
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101	101
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102¼	102
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99	98¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	99	98¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104½	104½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	61¼	61¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	58¼	58½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85½	85
Atch T&SF 4s '05	70	70
Atch T&SF 4s '09	70	70
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	82½	82¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	72	72
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	33	33
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72¾	72½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	62	62
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	46½	46½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	48	47
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	28¾	27
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	38	38
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81½	81½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	39	38
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	47	42½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103½	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅝	103½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	90	90
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	79¾	78
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	56	56
Brklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	104½
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84½	82½
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104⅞	104⅞
Brklyn Un Gas 5s '50	95½	95½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	97	96½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	40	40
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	77½	77½
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	81½	81½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	79½	79
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	78¼	77½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	85⅝	85
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	85	85
Can North deb 7s '40	98	98
Can Pacific deb 4s	57¼	57¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	64½	64½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	64½	64
Cen District Tel 5s	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	20	20
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	65¼	65
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	75	74¼
Cen Pacific TRL 1st 4½s '54	68	68
Certainteed 5½s '48	27	27
Ches Corp 5s '47	47¾	47¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	86½	86
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101
Ches & O 4½s B	74¼	74
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	86	84¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	83	82½
Chicago B & Q rfe 5s '71	93½	93½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12	10⅝
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99	99
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	35¼	34
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	62½	62½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6½	5½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25	24
Chicago & Nw 4½ "C"	32	32
Chicago & Nw 4¼s 2037	28	28
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	15	13½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s gen	60	60
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	32	32
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	67	67
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	64	64
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	36	32½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	34	34
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	18¾	15½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	21½	20
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100½	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109	108¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	37	37
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90¼	90
Cin Unt 5s	98¾	98¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	80	80
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	45	45
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80½	80
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	56	56
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	67½	65½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	68½	68½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '53 May	69	69
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	83	83
Com Credit Co 6s '34	90	90
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83¼	83½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	18⅝	18⅝
Con Gas 4¾s '51	93⅝	93
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¾	103½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	101⅛	101½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	69	69
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	35	34
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	78	77¼
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	90	90
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	41	40
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	28	28
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	94⅞	94⅞
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	70¾	70¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97¼	97½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	23½	23½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	25⅛	23¼
Gannett 6s '43	72	72
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	93½	93½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44¾	44½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99½	99
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4½	4
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	80	79½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	66½	65¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	97⅝	97½
Great Northern 4¼s '61	79	78
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	58	57½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	54¾	54¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	60	60
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	63	63
Great Northern 7s '36 A	74¼	70½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	29	29
Houston Oil 5½s '40	52	51¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	30	30
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	78¼	76⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '33	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103¼	102¾
Ill Central 3½s '52	45	45
Ill Central 4¾s '66	34½	34
Ill Central 4s '53	42¾	42¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	39	38¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	39⅞	39⅞
Ill Central Cairo Bridge 4s	50	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	72¼	72¼
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	72	70
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	31	30
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	36½	36
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	3¼	3
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	2¾	2¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	47½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47½	47¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	28	28
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	62¾	62¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	57½	57½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	30	29⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48	47½
Int Paper 6s '55	20½	19¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	33⅜	33⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	25	25
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	28	27½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	26½	25⅝
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	51½	50
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94⅜	93⅞
Kan City P & L 4½s B	94⅝	94¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	56	54¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84½	83¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40¼	40
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	107½	107½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	53	52½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	51⅝	50⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	3¼	2¼
Long Dock 6s	95	95
Long Island rfg 4s '49	75	75
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	36½	36½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98½	98½
L&N uni 4s	83½	83½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	53	53
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	60½	60
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	80½	79¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91	91
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80	79
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	77¾	77¾
Min StP& SSM 4s '38	40	40
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	53	53
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15	13
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	28⅝	28⅝
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	29	28
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	29	29
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	29	28
Mo Pac 5s I '81	29	28
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	12½	12
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	12	12
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	14	14
Namm Sons 6s '43	77	77
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	60	60
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	88	87½
Nat Steel 5s	72¼	72¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103½	103½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	65	65
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74½	73⅝
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	71⅝	71½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	76	76
NYC&HR 4½s N	52	50
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	53	52
NYC&HR rfg im 5s 2013	56	53¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	74	74
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	20	19
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	26	25½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	31½	28½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	47	47
NY Edison 5s '44	103½	103⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110	110
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93½	93
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	46	46
NY NH&H con deb 4s '55	54	53
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	82½	82
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	50
NY Steam Corp '56	93½	93¼
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	25¼	25¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100⅝	100
Niag Share 5s '58	56¾	55¾
Nor Southern rfg A '61	7	7
Norf & W con 4s '96	88½	88½
Norf & W div 4s '44	92	92
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	91	90½
North Am Co 5s '61	76	75¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	74½	73
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	76¾	76¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57⅝	57½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	79⅝	79⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	69	68
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	93¾	93⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101½	101½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	18¾	18¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	90	90
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72¼	71
Otis Steel 6s '41	27¾	27½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101½	100⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	50	50
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	32½	30⅝
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	63	63
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	84½	84½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	86¼	86¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	96	95
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	73½	73½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	82	82
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	97⅞	97⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	55	54½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	37	37
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	75½	74
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	97½	96
Pitts McKeesport	100	100
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	42	42
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	51	51
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97¾	97¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	75	75
Pure Oil 5½s '49	69	68
Purity Baking 5s '48	60	60
Read rfg 4½s A '97	62	62
Read rfg 4½s B '97	66	66
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	68½	68½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	41½	41
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	45	45
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	54½	54½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	96½	96½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	37	37
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	16¾	16
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13	11
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	17¾	17
St Louis SW con 4s '32	61	59
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	57	57
St Louis SW 5s	35	35
Shell Pipe 5s '52	65¾	65½
Shell Union 5s '47	62½	62
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	62½	62
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	92½	90
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	22	22
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	86¾	86½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89	88½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	97¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	58⅝	58
Smith A O 6½s '33	100	100
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102¼	102½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	48	47
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	70½	70½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	44	43½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68 ww	45	41
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	45	41½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	70	70
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	30	29
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	32	31
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅞	102¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	89⅝	89⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	19	19
Tenn Coal 5s	97¾	97¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94	94
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	92½	92½
Texas Corp 5s '44	75½	75½
Tex & Pac 5s A '77	43	43
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	45½	45½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29¾	29½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100½	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '53	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91¼	90¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	89¾	88¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78⅝	78½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	75	75
US Rubber Co 5s '47	36	35
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	63	63
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	73	73
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23	23
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	23½	23½
Vanadium 5s '41	33	33
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	1	1
Virginia Ry 5s '62	83¾	83½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99¾	99¾
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7	7
Walworth 6s '45	13	13
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	17½	17½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	17	16½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100⅝	100⅝
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101¼	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100	99⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	97½	97¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	45	44
Western Pacific 5s A '46	30½	30
Western Union 5s '51	45	44½
Western Union col 5s '38	60	60
Western Union 5s '50	44½	42¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	41	41
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101⅛	101
White Sew Mach 6s '40	9½	9½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84	83½
Youngstown Steel 5s A '78	58	57½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr30	Last Apr29
3½s '47	101.1	100.30	101.1	101.00
1st 4¼s '47	101.31	101.25	101.27	101.26
4th 4¼s '38	102.23	102.20	102.22	102.23
US 3s '55	94.16	94.2	94.3	94.8
US 3¼s '46	95.28	95.21	95.23	95.26
US 3¼s '43 Mar	98.30	98.22	98.22	98.26
US 3¼s '43 June	.99	98.25	98.25	98.31
US 3¼s '47	99.	98.24	98.24	98.28
US 3¼s '56	101.2	100.28	100.30	100.28
US 4s '54	103.2	102.31	103.2	102.31
US 4¼s '52	106.4	106.	106.	106.3

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	31	30
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	6½	5½
Antioquia 7s B '45	5½	5½
Antioquia 7s D '45	5½	5
Antwerp 5s '58	68½	68
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	44⅞	44⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49½	49½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	50⅜	50⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44¾	48¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50½	50½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	49½	49½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	49½	49½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50	49½
Australia 4½s '56	51¾	51½
Australia 5s '55	55½	54
Australia 5s '57	55	53½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86¾	86½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	33	33
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84	84
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	90¾	90
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96⅜	95½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96¾	96½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	24	24
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	31	31
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	27½	27⅜
Berlin Elec 6s '55	27½	26½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	3	3
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¼	5¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	14⅝	14⅝
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16	15½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	41¾	41¾
Bremen 7s '35	38¾	36½
Brisbane 5s '58	40	40
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24⅞	24⅞
Bulgaria 7s '67	12½	12½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	17	17
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95	95
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79½	79½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95½	95¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	7	7
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	7½	7½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	25	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7	7
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	9	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	6½	6½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	6½	6½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	5¾	5½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	6	6
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	32½	32½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	32	32
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	23	23
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '48	22	22
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	18	17½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	18	18
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	70¼	70¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	20½	20½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	35	34
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	74½	74½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	27¾	27¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	50½	50½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	79	79
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	65½	65½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	38½	38½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	33	33
Duke Price Power 6s '66	63	63
Fiat 7s '46 war	81½	81½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	54½	54½
Finnish A 6½s '54	44	44
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	83¾	83⅞
Frankfort 6½s '53	19¾	19
French (Rep) 7s '49	116¾	116¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120	119⅝
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	30¼	30¼
German 7s '49	59	58¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	29	27½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	26½	26½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	27	26½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	29½	28¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	18	18
Germ El Pow '53	27	27
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35	34¾
Greek 6s '68	16½	16
Hansa 6s '39 ww	16½	16½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	17¾	17
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	25⅝	25⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	77⅞	77⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	76	74½
Italy (King) 7s '51	88¾	88¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	40⅝	40¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	56½	56⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	67⅞	67
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	33¼	33¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	10⅜	10¼
Medellin 6½s '54	13¼	12¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64½	64
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	9	9
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	9	9
New South Wales 5s '58	43	43
Nord Rys 6½s '50	103	102⅝
North German Lloyd 6s '47	25¾	25¾
Norway (Mun Bank 5s '70	70½	70½
Norway (King) 5s '63	71	71
Norway (King) 5½s '65	72½	72½
Norway (King) 6s '43	75¼	74¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	75¼	75¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	74½	74¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	41¾	41¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	52¾	52¼
Oslo (City) 6s '55	67	66¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	101½	101¼
Paris-Lyons-Med (Unit ctf 7s '58	104	104
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	98¾	98¾
Paulista Ry 7s '42	56	56
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6	6
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	4	4
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	49½	48½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	51½	51¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s 66	7	7
Prussia 6½s '51	25¼	24
Prussia 6s '52	24½	24½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	58	56
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	27¾	26½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	26	25
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	25	25
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	25¾	24¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	6½	6¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	10	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7½	7½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	7¾	7¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	69	67½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	70	68½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	22½	22½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	38	38
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '63	8¾	8¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	50	50
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	36	36
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	25	24½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	35¼	35¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	38½	38½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	38¾	38¾
Siemens 6½s '51	43½	43
Silesia Bk 6s '47	19½	19½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	37	36¾
Solssons (City) 6s '36	102¾	102¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	35	35
Sydney 5½s '55	39	37
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	80⅞	80
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103½	103½
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	48½	48
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99	99
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	49¾	48
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38	37½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '

Local Classified Advertising

ANIMALS

SCOTTISH terrier pups, thoroughbreds, little black beauties. Call after 5:30 p. m. BROWN, Apartment 37, 97 St. Stephen Street, Boston.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, Copley Square—Unusual opportunity, 2 rooms now occupied in attractively furnished 4-room apartment practically pay rent, leaving free 2 delightful rooms, each with day bed; quiet, sunny fireplace, elevator, piano, radio; fine neighbors; will sublet for year or longer. Tel. 7-9 p. m., Comm. 1648; references.

BOSTON, near Kenmore Station—Sublet June 1 for the summer, well-furnished, 3-room kitchenette, bath, dinette; overlooking Fenway; $45 monthly. Phone Ken. 3384 before 10:30 mornings.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beaconsfield district—Beautiful 4-room apartment rented for $133; will sublet completely furnished for $75, June, July, August. Call Asp. 4021, or Box W-98, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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High above the surrounding section, overlooking the harbor. The GRANADA offers clear air and bright sunshine of the suburbs, with all the conveniences of the city.

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The GRANADA
Ashland Place and Lafayette Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Sterling 3-2000

N. Y. C.—55 Central Park West—3-room apartment, attractively furnished; new building. Phone Tr. 7-7298, MRS. BADER (Apt. 13-G).

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER

A very attractive 3-room apartment, well furnished, in an exclusive apartment house 5 miles from Boston; rent reasonable; available June 1st. Box C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, CUSTER ARMS, 671 Palmer Ave., overlooking parkway, 4, 5, 6 rooms (3 baths), dining alcove, fireplaces, cedar closets, restaurant. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (LOCUST ARMS, 59 Locust Ave., elevator apartments, overlooking Long Island Sound)—2, 4, 5 and 6 rooms, dining alcove, fireplaces, sun porches, roof terrace, refrigeration included in rentals. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2280 or Scarsdale 472.

PELHAM, N. Y., Pelham Gables, 305 Sixth Ave.—Elevator apartments, large, sunny, 4-5 rooms, $75 up—Electric refrigeration included in rentals, dining alcoves, Call or phone Pelham 0225.

SCARSDALE, THORNYCROFT, Garth Road—Elevator apartments, superb view of parkway woods, 4, 5 rooms, dining alcoves, sleeping porches, cedar closets; on premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

WHITE PLAINS, HALSTEAD APTS., 250 Martine Ave.—3-4-6 rooms, 2 baths, elevators, electric refrigeration included in rental, dining alcoves, fireplaces. Call or telephone White Plains 4646 or Scarsdale 472.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS. — Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, large sun porch, every convenience, bed and table linen, silverware; reasonable. Call Stadium 1829.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
4, 5, 6-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—1 room suites, $30 to $35 and 2 rooms, $45 to $50; references. 454 Huntington Ave.

CAMBRIDGE MASS. - Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK MISS GORDON. 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 248 Putnam Avenue—Four rooms and bath, electric lights, coal range and gas stove; large yard; rent $25 per month. Porter 4111-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To sublet, 5-room modern apartment, beautifully furnished; also many other apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Kenmore 4033.

HOWARD APARTMENTS
1258 Commonwealth Avenue Asp. 2806
Allston, Mass.
Clean, light, desirable, well-furnished and unfurnished apartment, 1-4 outside rooms,
$35.00 to $60.00
monthly; 20 minutes to The Mother Church; Christian Scientists preferred.

NEWTON, MASS., 24 George St.—Unusual apartment, 6 rooms and sun parlor, large living room, fireplace, garage. New. No. 1019-W.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

Brookline, Mass. Apartment
TO SHARE—Business woman wishes to share well-furnished 7-room apartment at Coolidge Corner with 1 or 2 women or with man and wife. For appointment telephone SUPERINTENDENT, Aspinwall 0651.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

OLDSMOBILE coupe, purchased in late fall, 1928; in first-class condition; sell reasonably. Box C-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEAUTY SHOPS

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by experts and specialists featuring Frederic process; hair tested; all branches of beauty culture. Ask for booklet. BANWOOD BEAUTY PARLOR, 180 Lexington Avenue, New York City. ASH 4-8214.

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WANTED—Two girls, 10-11, to board in small family on Cape Cod, July and August; safe bathing and loving care. MRS. M. E. WENTWORTH, 86 Greenbrier St., Dorchester, Mass.

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DELIGHTFUL summer camps at reasonable rates. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

LOG CABINS to let at Spruce Shores, Boothbay, Maine; electrically equipped and with every modern convenience; located in spruce growth on Linekin Bay; also a few shore lots for sale. Further information upon request. Address SPRUCE SHORES, Augusta, Maine.

MAGNOLIA, MASS.

FOR RENT, small cottage with garage; beautiful flower garden, trees, shrubs, and located near hotel. Apply C-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOUTH YARMOUTH, MASS, CAPE COD—On ocean front, in pines; furnished cottages, all conveniences including boat; month or season; prices reasonable. 269 Brookline St., Newton Center, Mass.

WAKEFIELD, N. H., Pine River Pond—Furnished camps with boat; season or month; beautiful quiet place. Lex. 0072-W, or write C. A. CURRIER, Forest Court, Lexington, Mass.

CLEANING SERVICE

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Housecleaning and window cleaning, paint washing, furniture polishing, floors polished, painting, paperhanging, lawns taken care of. Call Bea. 3313.

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REFINED country home near Lucerne in Maine; situated on hill overlooking lake; excellent table; ideal spot to spend a vacation. Write Box T-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DRESSMAKING—Gowns, alterations and family sewing; Paris and New York models copied if desired; reasonable prices. MRS. MAHER, 14 Clearway St., Suite 5, Boston. Ken. 4919.

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL Electric refrigerator, model S 140, used less than 2 months; cost new $565, will sacrifice for $445; terms if desired. Call MISS FOSTER, Commonwealth 1600; evenings, Commonwealth 1226 (Boston).

FOR SALE OR RENT

DUXBURY
OLD CAPE COD house, 6 rooms, open fireplaces, newly renovated, comfortable, attractively furnished; also 4-room furnished cottage. Box C-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

150-Year-Old House in Waban
— TEN MILES south of Boston; completely remodeled with 4 fireplaces, down-stairs lavatory, large sun porch, 2-car garage; lovely gardens; near school and churches. Communicate with OWNER, Box 77, North Scituate, Mass. Telephone Scituate 339.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Large 8-room house, all modern, oil heat; terms reasonable. Write Box C-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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OFFICE, bank and household furniture repaired and refinished; lowest rates; references given; American expert with 30 years' experience. Tel. Talbot 4478, Dorchester, Mass.

FURRIERS

FUR STORAGE—2% valuation; remodeling, repairing, relining; call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 149 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 3734.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-housekeeper for elderly lady in country, northern Massachusetts; congenial, adaptable, strong; Christian Scientist preferred. Box B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY with tea-room experience to assist manager in exclusive inn, Westchester County; references. Write Box H-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED — Young girl, Christian Scientist preferred, evenings only; read; references exchanged; give telephone. Write Box M-21, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS. — 9-room furnished home, available for 6 months; quiet residential section; near transportation, shops; garden; veranda; adults preferred. Box W-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Comfortably furnished private home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, electric refrigeration; 2-car garage; easily accessible to Boston Write Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Half duplex house near Christian Science church; modern conveniences. Tel. OWNER, Lexington 0072-W.

NEWTON, MASS.—To rent furnished, new house, 7 rooms, screened porch, garage; continuous hot water, electric refrigeration. Newton North 5336.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Furnished 7-room house; near Commonwealth Ave.; walking distance to Christian Science church.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—6-room English cottage for rent furnished for summer; lovely garden and trees; very near college and lake; rent reasonable. Phone Wellesley 0151-W.

INSTRUCTION

"EARN WHILE YOU LEARN"—The Palmer School of Beauty Culture; 8 weeks' course, $50, terms; specializing in modern methods; individual personal instruction and actual working practice. Rm. 405, 171 Tremont St., Boston. Dev. 9017.

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Found by Boston Police Dept.

210204—Keys, 10, in black leather keytainer, marked 225 Madison, N. Y. C.

139420—Money, sum of money in two bills.

CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT
Ken. 6700, Line 9

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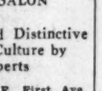

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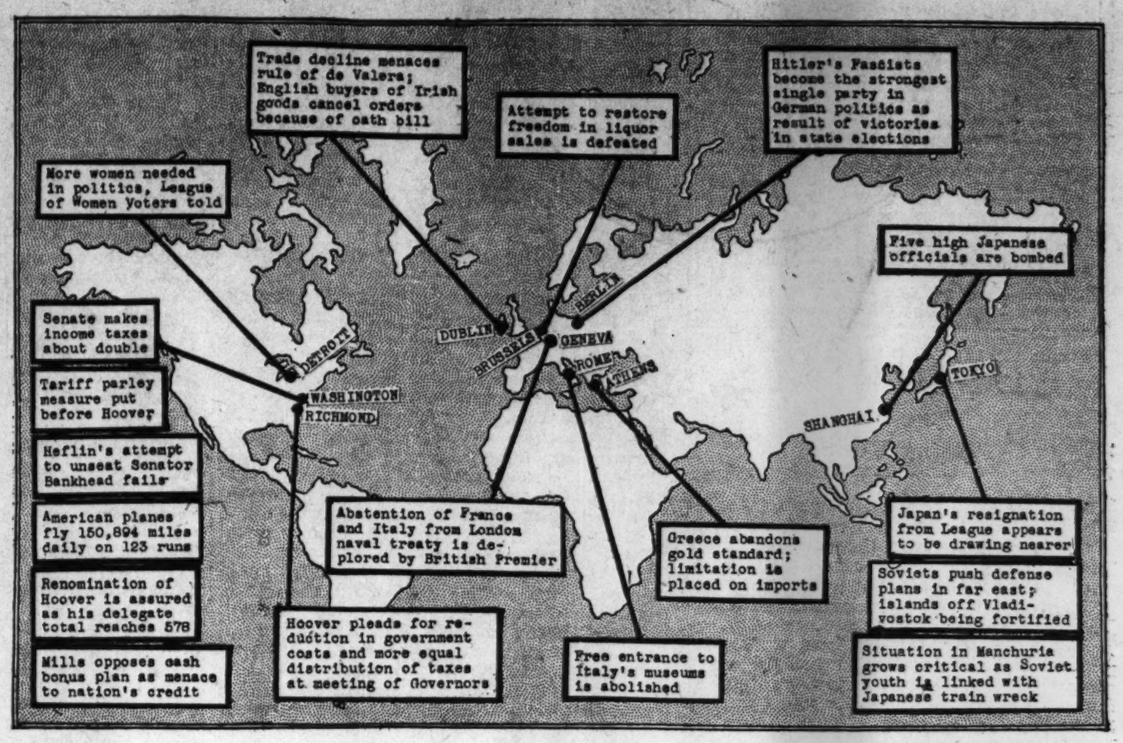
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Trade decline menaces rule of de Valera; English buyers of Irish goods cancel orders because of oath bill
Attempt to restore freedom in liquor sales is defeated
Hitler's Fascists become the strongest single party in German politics as result of victories in state elections
More women needed in politics, League of Women Voters told
Five high Japanese officials are bombed
Senate makes income taxes about double
Tariff parley measure put before Hoover
Heflin's attempt to unseat Senator Bankhead fails
American planes fly 150,894 miles daily on 123 runs
Renomination of Hoover is assured as his delegate total reaches 578
Mills opposes cash bonus plan as menace to nation's credit
Abstention of France and Italy from London naval treaty is deplored by British Premier
Greece abandons gold standard; limitation is placed on imports
Japan's resignation from League appears to be drawing nearer
Soviets push defense plans in far east; islands off Vladivostok being fortified
Hoover pleads for reduction in government costs and more equal distribution of taxes at meeting of Governors
Free entrance to Italy's museums is abolished
Situation in Manchuria grows critical as Soviet youth is linked with Japanese train wreck
DETROIT
WASHINGTON
RICHMOND
DUBLIN
BRUSSELS
BERLIN
GENEVA
ROME
ATHENS
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Dutchman's-Breeches
(Dicentra Cucullaria)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Rich woods from Nova Scotia to Lake Huron and Minnesota; south to North Carolina and Missouri.

Distinguishing features: An early spring plant arising from a cluster of grainlike tubers which form a scaly bulb. Stem slender; leaves finely cut; flowers four to ten in number, white tipped with cream, shaped like a pair of old-fashioned Dutch breeches; spurs about as long as th corolla.

During these warm spring days, the woodlands hum as the busy bees hasten to tap one of their favorite nectar fountains—the Dutchman's-breeches or white hearts. The honey spurs are just the length of the bumblebee's tongue and as it sips the sweet nectar it rubs against the stamens of the freshly blooming flowers and becomes covered with pollen. This is carried by the bee to another blossom and shed upon the stigmas of older flowers so that the seeds may be fertile.

Sometimes a lazy bee will nip a hole in the side of the nectary and sip it dry without covering itself with pollen and doing the work nature intended it to do. Honey bees collect only pollen from the plant, for their tongues are too short to reach the nectar. Alighting on the blossom, they force their heads within the inner petals and comb up with their forefeet the desired pollen. White cabbage butterflies, monarchs, and many of the long-tongued flies which look like bees are also common visitors.

It is generally a rich, rocky, woodland slope upon which the elfin Dutchman chooses to hang its tiny trousers. Bleaching amid sprays of much cleft silver-green foliage, these delicate white and yellow blooms lend an air of enchantment to early spring hillsides. They seem to favor locations where wind-blown leaves have made the soil loose and rich. Their tiny tubers barely give them a hold in the ground. In picking them great care must be exercised not to uproot the entire plant. It is one of the most dainty of the spring wild flowers and its blooms last only a few short days.

The generic name *Dicentra* is of Greek origin, meaning "two-spurred," in reference to the two flattened, yellow-tipped white spurs. Spring flowers, and especially white hearts, can be truly appreciated only in their native haunts, so cast aside books and pictures and open the door that leads to a woodland trail. Secrets are never secrets to those who love the wild things enough to spend a few idle hours in their company.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A New Mexico farmer receives $1.40 a bushel for his wheat by converting it into a patent breakfast food. He does it by putting his head to the grindstone instead of his nose.

Arkansas Gazette: If the refurbishing of royal crowns, started by the King of England, spreads through Europe, the King of Italy may have his shrunk a few sizes to fit present conditions.

Ohio State Journal: What this country needs is a shaving soap which will sound an alarm, or something when a man, preoccupied with the affairs of home, state and nation, inadvertently starts to spread it on a tooth brush.

Royal Arcanum Bulletin: The man who says there is no such thing as silence has never asked a bank manager for a loan.

Humorist: Most second-hand cars on sale, declares an expert, are quite all right. As far as they go.

Pathfinder: Then there is the unemployed musician who is using his bass fiddle for a bungalow.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THOU, O God, dost sell unto us all good things at the price of labor.... How admirable Thy justice, O Thou First Mover! Thou hast not willed that any power should lack the processes or qualities necessary for results.

—LEONARDO DA VINCI.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hackneyed expressions — Apparently there are some overworked expressions in Great Britain. In response to the invitation in this column, Mrs. H. M. W. sends over almost 100 which she feels have earned a good, long vacation. Space forbids our publishing the entire list at one time, but the following are representative:

Bark is worse than his bite
Burning the midnight oil
Burning the candle at both ends
By hook or crook
Birds of a feather
Beyond the dreams of avarice
Bridging the gulf
Blessing in disguise
Easier said than done
Fit as a fiddle
Good old days
Going to the dogs
Go farther and fare worse
Good things are done up in small packages
Hoist with his own petard
If the cap fits
Jumping to conclusions
Keeping the wolf from the door
Like a fish out of water
Like a duck to water
Last but not least
More haste, less speed
More the merrier
Nose to the grindstone
Out of the frying pan into the fire
Paddling his own canoe
Running with the hare and hunting with the hounds
Six of one and half a dozen of the other
Slow but sure
Suiting the action to the words
Too many cooks
Too good to be true
Turning the tables
Wonders will never cease
Won't set the Thames on fire
What's in a name
Without rime or reason
World depression

The above have been turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Words, and the poundkeeper asks that they be not disturbed for a while.

Any others? It's a good cause.

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A shortage of fats in Russia makes it necessary for the Soviets to recover soap chemically from used soapsuds and rinse water?

Lewis Carroll, author of "Alice in Wonderland," always wrote his letters and manuscripts in violet ink?

There are approximately 930 universities in the world?

Worth Knowing

JUST COLLARS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A collar manufacturing company in Troy, N. Y., has a museum collection of 3000 collars. Among the many interesting specimens are collars worn and autographed by Presidents of the United States and other famous personages, also a white enameled steel collar which enjoyed a brief popularity during the Civil War.

In Lighter Vein

Kitchen Helper

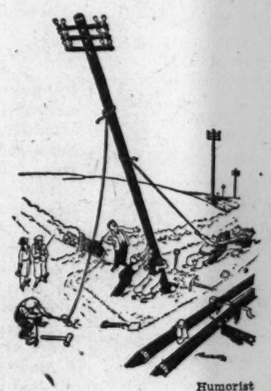
A new maid had just arrived from the country, and her mistress was giving her a list of household requirements.

"And don't forget, Florence," she said, "we want a new griller for the kitchen."

Florence stared vacantly.

"You know what a griller is, I suppose?" inquired the mistress.

"'Course I do," returned the girl. "It's a big, hairy monkey, and if you want one of those in the kitchen, I'm leaving."—*Tit-Bits.*


Humorist
"Ah! That reminds me, Gladys. It's quite time I put those bean poles in!"

The Result

First Druggist: "How's your assistant coming on with that new sundae syrup?"

Second Druggist: "Oh, I guess he'll make a goo of it!"—*Pathfinder.*

Proof Positive

"Man, you seem to lack the ability to say 'no.'"

"Oh, I don't know. I went into a ritzy barber shop yesterday and came out with nothing but a haircut!"

Trying Hard, Though

Carpenter: "Well, John, have you sharpened all my tools?"

Apprentice: "Yes—all but the saw—I haven't quite got all of the gaps out of it."

The Lost Bird

A little girl was out shopping with her mother. Suddenly she stooped down and picked up a feather. She looked at it for a moment thoughtfully, and then said:

"Look, Mummy! This poor feather's lost its bird!"—*Pearson's.*

What the World Has Been Waiting For!

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Keep the Story Straight

One night, when her mother reminded her that it was her bedtime, she said:

"It isn't fair. At night you tell me I'm too little to stay up, and in the morning you say that I'm too big to stay in bed."—*Pearson's.*

Not Exactly a Tie

A farmhand, who was an Irishman, was asked by the owner of the farm: "I understand you had an encounter with a bull in that field. How did you come out?"

"Sure," replied Mike, "it was a toss-up."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Lincoln Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

IT WAS Lincoln's Birthday, and little Alice was enjoying a ride with her father as he went his rounds soliciting business. She begged him for another story about Lincoln, so he told her of how Mr. Lincoln was once assured by some of his assistants that he could handle a thing in two different ways and obtain the same results. Instantly he replied: "Let's do the kind thing."

Alice was deeply touched and meditated long upon this answer. Soon they drove past a woman whose car was stalled on the road. After they had passed, Alice asked, "Daddy, wouldn't it be 'the kind thing' to go back and help?"

Daddy was grateful for the quick application of love and quickly turned around to offer assistance.

The driver of the car, incidentally, was one of the workers who distribute The Christian Science Monitor and because she, too, was doing "the kind thing," her problem was quickly solved. And as both cars went down the street Alice said, "Daddy, can't we always do 'the kind thing' in memory of Mr. Lincoln?"

What They Say

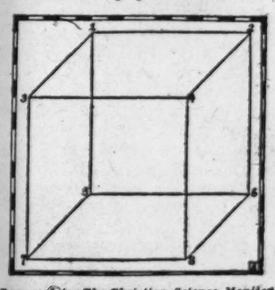
Armed Opposition

"Every government and every people which seeks for security through arms is the unwitting enemy of the world's progress."—*Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.*

Liquidation

"Until the nations of the world are willing to liquidate their hates, they can make little progress toward liquidating their debts."—*Harry V. Adams.*

Parallelepiped Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A parallelepiped, as perhaps you may know, is a solid bounded by six parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel. In this puzzle the long lines are to be filled in with six-letter words, and the short lines with four-letter words, definitions of which are given below. The curious part of this puzzle is the fact that all the words begin and end with the letter "E." Definitions: 1 to 2, To pledge or bind. 3-4, To wipe out. 5-6, Whole. 7-8, A continent. 3-7, Rare fur. 1-5, To pour forth. 4-8, A dominion. 2-6, To put up with. 1-3, One of the Great Lakes. 2-4, Luxury. 5-7, A margin. 6-8, A river of Germany.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to College Puzzle:
Oxford, Dartmouth, Cambridge, Cornell.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Taxing Wealth

SHOULD taxes be used to equalize wealth? This vexed question rises in the background of efforts in Congress and parliaments to levy the major burdens of government upon accumulated riches by income and inheritance taxes—as in the revenue bill to come before the United States Senate next week.

In country after country from eighteenth-century Europe to modern Mexico the escape from feudalism has been in part a struggle to break up large landed estates which made it impossible for the common man to own the means of his livelihood. In industrialized nations the most centralized holdings are in securities representing an ownership of business which some believe has a similar effect.

Especially are inheritance taxes advocated by some in America as a means to scale down the disproportionate distribution by which 1 per cent of the people are variously estimated to control from 33 to 59 per cent of the wealth in the United States. If this were an object, the part taken ought hardly to vary according to whether the estate changes hands in fat times or lean.

Such a tax is, of course, in a sense a levy on capital. If it is to remain a prominent feature of the revenue system, there might be merit in the proposal that it therefore should be set aside for capital expenditures, rather than applied to current budget uses. Thus it might be used for debt reduction or a public construction reserve. The partitioning off of revenues adds bookkeeping complications, however.

By whatever theory the tax in this instance is levied, the framers of the bill in the House of Representatives evidently intend to make it effective. Recently a decision by the United States Supreme Court ruled out the presumption upon which gifts of property made within two years of the passing of the donor were taxed. Hence the measure before the Senate contains a general tax on large gifts of money or property whenever they may be made.

At the same time, however, the graduation of rates ends at 45 per cent on the amount by which an estate exceeds $10,000,000—a figure which does not approach the maximum individual accumulations of wealth. Nor does this rate seem excessive in comparison with those existing in Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany. Returns on sixteen estates of more than $10,000,000—averaging, in fact, $46,500,000—were filed in the United States during 1929. Since 1925 four estates have been appraised in round numbers at $180,000,000; $135,000,000; $115,000,000 and $100,000,000 respectively. Some may ask, therefore, why the scaling up of rates should end at the $10,000,000 level.

It is largely in the highest brackets that a question becomes cogent as to whether the general welfare is served by permitting such large blocks of wealth to be passed along relatively intact. To be sure, the $21,116,000 which a $50,000,000 estate would pay under the House rates—and this figure includes a "credit" which covers the state inheritance tax in most instances—is no small bite out of the principal; and the costs of administration, at a rough estimate, would take perhaps another $2,500,000; yet the $26,384,000 which remains, if invested at 4 per cent, would pay incomes of $1000 a week to twenty persons.

It is from this angle that proponents of taxation to equalize wealth approach the subject. In a recent book, "The Abolition of Poverty," Mr. Harrison E. Fryberger, a well-to-do business lawyer of Minneapolis, Minn., urges,

> Our general inheritance tax laws should be amended to provide that the bulk of an estate of a decedent over and above certain reasonable limits shall revert to the National Government, rather than descend to the heirs-at-law or to the legatees.

The charge that a heavy estate tax strikes at a man's greatest incentive to success, namely, the desire to protect the future happiness of his family, loses much of its force after an estate passes $1,000,000 or $5,000,000, for as Mr. Fryberger says, "The inheritance of a fortune exceeding an amount sufficient for the ordinary comforts of life is more often a hindrance than a benefit."

But there are two arguments which have great validity in pointing limits beyond which inheritance taxes ought not to be carried. One is the fact that if taxation centered almost entirely on a few persons of wealth and touched only nominally the great bulk of citizens, the interests of governmental economy would lose popular appeal and demagogic extravagance would be encouraged, the results of which would be unwholesome and unfair. The other is that individual holders of great wealth may employ it with fully as much wisdom, sometimes even more wisdom and usefulness, than would the national or state governments. Many philanthropic foundations, as the result of the generosity and interest of a single donor or single family, are carrying out most useful works which could not have been financed nearly so effectively by popular subscription.

These are considerations to be taken into account in undertaking to say whether the United States or other nations ought to try to affect materially the distribution of wealth by the use of the taxing power. It still holds true that the primary purpose of taxation is to support the legitimate financial needs of the Government and that the most accepted rule for raising the necessary revenue is taxation according to the ability to pay.

Under present budget requirements, the effect is much the same whether the object of legislation is to apply the "ability to pay" rule or to break up large accumulations of riches. A growing sentiment in the United States seems to favor the use of the inheritance tax to some extent as a controller of wealth. Whether law-making bodies will go along with this line of reasoning as a continuing policy may have to be decided within the next few years.

The Changes at the Metropolitan

SOUND and action were supposed to sum up the kind of expression that the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York practices, until the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Paul D. Cravath, began to issue statements concerning the future. Then it became evident that opera signifies not only music and drama, but also architecture. For no matter how satisfactory Mr. Cravath caused the outlook to appear regarding presentations for the next year or two in the company's old quarters, query arose on all sides as to a new building.

Suitable arrangements might be made with the various groups of persons that constitute the mechanical, artistic and executive forces, for continuance of performances in the rather antiquated Metropolitan Opera House; but how about a theater in which stage hands, orchestral players, singers, conductors and business officers could function in a modern way?

It was well enough for Mr. Cravath to explain that the institution would be reorganized, with change of status and alteration of name, becoming the Metropolitan Opera Association and ceasing to exist as the Metropolitan Opera Company; but he relieved uncertainty and put inquirers at ease only when he announced that the board of directors had both considered and commended the plans for an opera house that have been drawn up for Rockefeller Center.

From the general drift of notices thus far sent out, the conclusion may be drawn that the Metropolitan Opera as an association will closely resemble what it was as a company. It will go on with nearly the same personnel and under about the same policy as before. A shortened season and a lowered rate of subscription are the chief points of difference, as far as the winter of 1932-33 is concerned.

The special problem, apparently, that the board of directors, or the management representing it, has to solve, is keeping together the subscribers who have long been its reliance.

A good response from the public in ticket-buying time will doubtless take care of the actualities. Final decision, indeed, on removal to any other location than the one now used on Broadway must come from the group of persons and estates, known as the boxholders, that has title to the Metropolitan Opera House property. But to judge by the experience of the last twenty-five years, any scheme of operation that succeeds with the community as a whole is likely to have the boxholders' approval and support.

When Bruin Goes Domestic

OF ALL the wild animals, the bear probably stands next in line for domestication. It is already on very friendly terms with the human race; tourists in the Yosemite and other national parks might say altogether too friendly. One characteristic of the bear is its persistency. When a full-grown bruin inaugurates a food drive it brooks no interference.

Such a bear recently made its uninvited appearance in a Brooklyn home. Its intentions clearly were of a nonmilitant nature, but brown bears have not been kicking around the house long enough to give them the status of a maltese cat and there was a wild rush to cover when it made a polite but efficient entrance and announced that contributions for relief were in order and no questions asked.

And then and there it gave a practical demonstration of "How to Conduct a Food Canvass" that might well be adopted by the Red Cross or other relief organizations as a model. When the bear left the house, encouraged by a squad of police and a bag of cookies, mostly the latter, it had qualified for the degree of D. F. C., doctor of food consumption. Its familiarity with culinary equipment was marvelous. It emptied the ice chest, tipped it up and shook it, undertook to exhaust the local milk supply, and took a chicken dinner so far into its confidence that the family table has worn an empty expression ever since.

These pleasing little traits of bears—Wall Street variety excepted—are surely indicative of an approach to domesticity. Their indifference to the presence of human beings, their general good nature, and the readiness with which they adapt themselves to "civilized" practices indicate that it may not be long before little brown bears are cluttering up the kitchen or displaying their exceptional qualities and pedigreed lineage at annual bear shows.

A Boost for the Farmer

ACCUMULATING evidence points to the fact that difficult times are promoting new endeavors to obtain business stability through coöperation. New England's dairy industry furnishes the latest example. With fifteen large Boston milk dealers signing contracts, under which they are pledged to obtain all their products through a centralized marketing agency, the stage now appears set for relieving the pressure of low prices on dairy farmers.

The New England Governors' Dairy Board expresses high hopes that New England has raised the curtain on more stable dairy prices and assured consumers a steady flow of high-grade milk. At least there is good reason to believe that the new arrangement in the dairy industry will place the farmer on a more equal footing with the dealer in establishing prices, and will point the way to the end of unfair price competition.

The importance of the work accomplished by the Dairy Board is well illustrated by figures showing that 40 per cent of New England farmers' incomes is derived from dairy products and that dairying employs more wage earners than any other industry in New England. These farmers are said to be struggling along at a loss in anticipation of a prospective increase in milk prices. Few objections to such an increase are raised by consumers, as a whole, for their sympathies are with the farmer.

Under the usual order of things, according to Dr. H. B. Ellenberger of Burlington, Vt., the chairman of the Dairy Board, milk dealers obtain their supplies from farmers or groups of farmers according to their discretion and with only a half-hearted attempt at coöperative arrangements. While the new scheme of things interferes only slightly with existing methods of distribution, its chief gain comes from compelling arbitration of differences while at the same time setting up an agency through which milk flows to the distributor at uniform prices and terms. In effect, 75 to 80 per cent of Boston's milk supply will be placed under a system similar to public utilities control, with the governors' board exercising its power only through agreement of the parties involved.

The alleged "hard-going" of dairy farmers was started, it seems, by unwarranted price slashing and made rougher by existing industrial conditions. To be sure, the costs of feed, like all materials, fell in price, but not in proportion to the radical drops in milk prices. From the farmer's viewpoint, then, the new plan of organization is expected further to avert both a possible lowering in the quality of milk due to inadequate feeding, and a possible shortage in the supply of milk and cream.

The action of the governors in appointing a board which, under the scheme developed, may expand into a permanent organization, should help New England's dairy industry to guard the future against the recurrence of conditions which have occasioned the present instability.

New Hopes in the Far East

MUCH has been heard since the start of the Far Eastern trouble about that mysterious quality known as "face." To the unknowing Occidental it might seem nothing more than prestige or honor. It is true that "face" might partake of both; in fact, such is the definition when the term is applied to Occidental situations. But a Chinese will sacrifice his head quite cheerfully in order to save his "face"! And he will do so about matters far removed from Occidental interpretations of honor or prestige. The nearest approach to any understanding of "face" is to say that it concerns a sense of proprieties peculiar to the Orient.

In connection with the Shanghai war, "face," or the proprieties, requires that no Chinese could sign unaided an agreement which did not insure a 100 per cent victory to China. This would mean that the Japanese should retire at once, without any safeguards at all against the repetition of the unfortunate occurrences that brought the Mikado's soldiery into action. While the world's sympathy in regard to Shanghai is undoubtedly on the Chinese side—since it sometimes seemed that Japanese militarists were willing to sacrifice the heads of others to save their faces—there would be some question whether unconditional withdrawal would be the right method to pursue.

Peace cannot be restored on the basis of conditions prior to January 28. It must rather be based on something like the conditions obtaining at 3 p. m. on January 28, when the Chinese Mayor promised to control the excesses of the anti-Japanese movement, a promise which, to the world's chagrin, the Japanese marines would not accept at its face value. That is the real *status quo ante bellum*. An agreement on any other terms would simply restore a state of belligerency.

When matters get to such a pass that "face" is the paramount consideration, an Oriental difficulty might seem impossible to compose. This view would not do justice to the peculiar quality of Oriental compromise. Differences are easily reconcilable in such circumstances by the careful work of a go-between who has obtained the good will of both parties. Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, has been playing precisely this rôle, quietly but effectively. According to a sketchy outline from Tokyo, he at last has won both parties' consent to a tentative formula which would allow of Chinese suppression of the anti-Japanese movement, together with a kind of supervision by the League's Mixed Commission over the conditions precedent to a Japanese withdrawal and over the withdrawal itself.

It would be the part of wisdom to strengthen Sir Miles Lampson's hands in these negotiations. His formula appears to provide exactly the kind of guarantee required by two parties who have lost faith in each other. From the Japanese side it would insure the protection of Japanese residents against pre-January 28 rowdyism which, as the reports of the League's Shanghai committee make perfectly clear, kept Chapei in a state of ferment. From the Chinese side it would expedite the retirement of Japanese troops from Chinese territory. Both points are consummations devoutly to be wished by world opinion.

There has been some talk that the Committee of Nineteen at Geneva will insist on making such changes in the conditions of peace as would imply coercion of the Japanese. Since the Japanese have denied themselves the fruits of military victory, however, this would be gratuitous, let alone inadvisable. To Geneva there should be no question of "face" in the restoration of peace. If the Committee of Nineteen see the negotiations in this light, peace should be very near, at least at Shanghai.

Editorial Notes

A talking picture of the city to be shown in other countries may be made in Edinburgh. Possibly this will be the talk of the town.

It is said that a riveter's hammer strikes about 1000 blows a minute. Many persons have heard that before.

Taxpayers have no doubt that theirs is a government "by the people."

When the Roof Springs a Leak

WHEN the winter cloak of snow has lifted itself from the woods and fields and roads and roofs, the roof shingles of your New England country place once more lie open to the refreshing splash of rain, which, all being well, trickles merrily off the eaves to the soggy earth beneath.

But shingles do not last forever, and if amid the merry trickling of the rain you chance to hear, somewhere in the house, a slow, lugubrious sound like the muffled tick of a grandfather clock, that means a leak in the roof and a pool in the attic. One such leak you can take philosophically if you station a pail to catch the drip. You can even cope with more than that so long as you have pails at hand. But when every pail, can, saucepan and marmalade jar in the house is hard at work in the attic and there is still a new drip, then it is time to mend the roof.

Since, in the country, things get done by doing them yourself, you should start by pulling off the old shingles and the ridge boards. Pulling things down is always easy. Much of the Victorian civilization has been pulled down in about twenty years, and you should be able to strip off your shingles easily in twenty hours—unless negotiations with the wasps who are nesting under the ridge boards delay you somewhat. You will naturally choose a time when you are sure of a week or two of fine weather, for a house with half a roof on, in a downpour of rain, is no place for an optimistic countryman.

Getting something up, however, is not quite such an easy matter. First, borrow a ladder. This you lean against the eaves. Then, borrow another ladder—a hooked one. The hook is to hold the ladder in place on the roof—a necessary precaution, since everything that is set on the roof tends to slide down—including yourself, once you get away from the ladder.

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Now a ladder is a splendid implement for climbing up, but for any other purpose it has its drawbacks. If you try to lift it by the bottom, the top gets out of control. If you lift it by the middle, both ends get out of hand. Still, you must get the hook-ladder onto the roof somehow. Try the middle and start climbing the other ladder. When the top of the hook-ladder pokes into the attic window, stop and disengage it. When the bottom crashes into the kitchen window, gently release it. When the top next falls foul of the rose trellis, disentangle it without bringing down any more of the trellis than you can help. Take each problem as it arises, and in strict rotation, and sometime you will unexpectedly find that you are up at the eaves and your wayward ladder is properly anchored onto the roof.

Next, carry a roll of roofing up to the peak—roofing in rolls being presumably the most congenial to your pocket. Then climb down again to fetch hammer, roofing nails, can of cement and shears. Going up with this cargo you will meet the roll on its way down. Deposit your impedimenta at the top and give chase to the roll. Returning with your quarry, you will meet the cement party tobogganing down. When (or if) there comes a time when the roll, the cement, the tools and yourself are all at the top together, that is the moment to begin operations.

Let the roll unroll itself down one side of the roof. If there is no wind, it will stay in place while you proceed to nail it down at the edge. If there is a nice breeze (as there will be) the whole strip will set off, before you have time to realize what is happening, and fly like a limp variety of airplane to the far end of the yard. Having salvaged your volatile roofing as often as necessary, and having sufficiently mastered the aeronautics of the situation to get the first strip in place, nailed down and clipped off neatly at the eaves, then it is time to cope with the cement.

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Roofing cement is not the material you use for stopping holes in the cellar and building skyscrapers. It is a black, treacly stuff that comes in a small pint can. Having opened the can and found a short piece of wood for a ladle, you proceed to paste the inner edge of your strip, afterward fetching up a new roll and laying it by the side of the first one so that its edge overlaps by an inch or two the cemented edge of its neighbor, and a row of nails where they join completes the operation.

This, you see, is quite simple, or would be if the cement would do its work and there stop. Unhappily the insatiable zeal of this extraordinary product reaches not only to the roofing, but to as much of your estate and the surrounding territory as it can lay hold on. The amount of black stickiness that will come from one pint can must be seen to be believed. It gets all over your hands and face and clothes. You step on it or sit on it whatever your posture. It is all over your hammer and shears and all down your ladder. If you put your hand in your pocket for more roofing nails, you will find they have rolled themselves up into a spiky, glutinous ball which can only be got out by herculean efforts. Later on it will invade the house, taking possession of door handles, kitchen pump and the furniture in general.

* * *

After adding strip after strip to the roofing in this way you in time look down proudly on a complete expanse of gray-green impermeability—unless, with the first shower, your roof should prove to leak as usual, due to nail holes and other minor defects in workmanship, when you will proceed to open a new can of cement.

When you have completed your task, you will proceed to de-cement yourself, and as the cement is made to stick for twenty-five years, you cannot begin too soon.

Y. Y. Y.

Notes From Paris

Work For Artists

UNEMPLOYED artisans will be provided with a great deal of work as a result of the recent approval by the Paris Municipal Council of a 40,000,000 franc ($1,600,000) credit. The money is to be spent on furniture for the salons of the Hotel de Ville and other "Mairies," the equipment of halls, rooms and libraries in public buildings and the execution of sculpture and other decorative work. Instead of being spread over a period of years, the whole of this work is to be undertaken at once in order to help artists and artisans who are temporarily out of work. The project was presented to the Municipal Council by M. Contenot, who, speaking of the scheme, said: "We will endeavor to come to the help of painters and sculptors as well as of artisans. Our aim is to safeguard talent and to retain skilled workmanship, and not to provide manufacturers with an opportunity of making money."

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Bus Lines Inaugurated

Suburban bus services which, until recently, were practically nonexistent around Paris, are being started by a prominent French motor manufacturer. These buses will start from the Place de la Concorde at frequent intervals and will connect the capital with Versailles, Saint-Germain, Maisons-Laffitte, Fontainebleau, Chantilly and Creil, Meaux, Pontoise, Melun, Senlis and Etampes. The first line between Paris and Versailles, which will eventually be extended to Rambouillet, was inaugurated on March 17, and a new line is being put into service each week.

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Budget Urged For Peace

Persuaded that an enduring and effective peace can be the result only of thinking peace instead of war, M. Meyer, Mayor of the town of Le Havre and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, recently proposed the establishment of an "International Budget for Peace Propaganda." If this proposal were adopted, each country belonging to the League of Nations would reduce its armaments budget by a certain small percentage and would contribute the money thus saved to the International Budget. This money would be expended by a Permanent Pacifist Mission appointed by the League of Nations to popularize peace through the press, radio, films, posters, lessons in schools and other efficacious means. According to M. Meyer, each government would be morally bound to pay its share to this fund, and since all countries profess peace, none could refuse to limit its armaments so slightly.

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Savants To Have Center

Paris, like Brussels and Berlin, is to have a "Maison du Savant." Although the exact location of this building has not been decided upon, the plans for it are complete, and much of the money required for its construction has been raised. The proposed building will provide halls for natural science meetings, a library, restaurant and bedrooms, and is designed to be a meeting place and also a hostel for natural scientists. The committee in charge includes Dr. Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute; Dr. Richet of the Institut de France, and many other eminent men.

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Workmanship That Endured

In the center of the immense hall of the new Gare de l'Est a place of honor has been given to one of the first locomotives employed on the eastern railway system. The engine stands on a raised platform and its tall chimney looks strangely out of place in that busy, crowded, modern station. Built in 1852, this locomotive was used for express trains and was capable of hauling a load of seventy tons at the speed of 120 kilometers (seventy-five miles) an hour. It remained in service until the early part of this century.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

For Better Radio Programs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express my firm approval of the stand you have taken for better radio programs, and especially your fairness in the issue of April 12 in permitting one of their spokesmen to have space to defend their case. Your editorial was a splendid reply to the weak excuses offered for present inferior radio entertainment.

Hollywood, Calif. STOCKTON VEAZEY.

Supervision of Children at Play

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Along the line of my thinking comes the Sun Dial article of April 8, "Constructive."

For several years I have lived in a block where many fine American children live and play. They range in age from three to seven years, and after kindergarten and first graders come home, a group of six or seven play close by, so I often see them and always hear them.

The last three or four years I have found myself unhappy over the use of toy guns among them, playing soldier, bandit and cowboy.

Their parents are cultured, educated people, and I have been amazed at their indifference, especially as some of the fathers were in the World War. However, if the children were taught this type of play at school, these same parents would be shocked, I am sure.

Considering this group of children, I have wondered if there might not be some coöperation among the mothers so that each could take a turn at supervision and teach them some happy, constructive games; or a new business might be instituted for young women students who are interested in children and their play to companion a group on certain days for a couple of hours, and repeating the visits so that the children might not forget the games, but look forward with delight to their coming. The parents might be glad of this, and each be willing to pay, say, 10 cents an hour for each child. This would relieve them, help some worthy student, and lay a splendid foundation for the citizens of the future, who will know only peace and good will. MRS. HARRIET AMENT.

Berkeley, Calif.

"The Sparrow Pays His Rent"— ? ? ?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While it is well to acknowledge the good qualities of one who is much maligned, to ignore the practice of a gangster or lawbreaker while dwelling on some minor good trait may work an injustice to those who are law-abiding.

In bird land, English sparrows are not law-abiding. I have seen a bluebird trying to reëstablish his home of a previous season, assaulted and routed by the English sparrow day after day, until it was necessary for a human sympathizer to go to his rescue.

Bird lovers are trying to encourage the increase of our native song birds by providing water, the foods they like and suitable houses, but the English sparrows present such a problem in aggressiveness and numbers that to tolerate them seems equivalent to withholding our help from the other more desirable birds. I have never observed an English sparrow eat larva or insect. We have watched the bluebirds carry hundreds of grubs, and so forth, to feed their young. The tiny wren is tireless in the pursuit of small insects for her young. The oriole, the martin, the downy woodpecker, the flycatchers, the kingbird all do their share in the destruction of larva and insect, some of them rewarding us with their musical notes. We have cared for motherless, wounded little birds in our home; but, and I say it with regret, we have had to be tireless in our efforts to protect all of these birds from the assaults of the English sparrow, who, not content to establish his home and attend to his own affairs, attempts to drive all other birds away

Willoughby, Ohio (MRS.) LELA D. KERMODE.